State Library

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
" " 3 " 9
" " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months..... 5

No suscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864. NO. 20.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted at three dollars per square for the first, and one dollar each insertion. Monthly notices and advertisements will be charged double rates.

JOB WORK.

All kinds of every description will be executed at the office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

Ecclesiastical Politics.

The Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, held its annual Convention at Pittsburg on Monday the 20th ult. Heretofore this denomination of christian worshipers had warded off the introduction of social and political differences from their church meetings. When, therefore, the chord of christian and social unity and affection which bound the great churches, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Baptist, snapped assunder, this, the Holy Catholic or Protestant Episcopal, remained intact in its religious union. It was not because there was less in its midst of the disorganizing and uncongenial element which severed the others, but because by skill and prudence its growth and influence was held out of view.

Unquestionably, in the Episcopal as in the other churches, we, the South, the Truth, the Right, had sympathizers and supporters; just as our enemies and aggressors have sympathizers and supporters here. There are men in the South, who have married and raised children and been maintained and employed with affectionate and reverential regard, who have always been inimical to our institution which was the prominent subject of assault who have carried this hostility into a real, abiding sympathy against our success; who pray for our deliverance with no earnestness, and who scarce refrain from actual and manifest demonstrations of sympathy with our mortal enemies; some, we have been told, who really conduct the established imprecations of the church with a mental reservation, which is nothing more nor less than a compact with the devil. We have ever thought that all such ought in common honor and honesty to take off and get with their sympathisers in a congenial element.

There are, and have been always, noble divines who, before the question resulted in disruption, maintained at the North the right and justice of our cause; and there are those even yet, who defy power, by setting forth the truth with independence before their congregations.

But as in politics, so in religion: the friends of truth and justice are a helpless minority; and if any one needed to be convinced of the folly of supposing a reconstruction of Government, social and political, between us and our enemies possible, the proof is furnished in the manifest antagonism and hostility in the churches, now without exception.

The resolutions of this Pennsylvania Convention will be found in another column.—They are strictly political, and are characterized by all the platitudes and all the dishonesty of party platforms. They assert a falsehood in the statement that ours is a rebellion a falsehood which they and their fathers inveighed against from the day the former signed the Declaration of Independence in '76, down to the dissolution of the Union.

But these Potters, Welshes, Morrises, and Van Deusens, who mix theology and the love of God with politics and hatred of their fellow men, have emulated Seward and Stanton, and not with an unsuccessful rivalry, in the art which has most distinguished the Yankee Government. With an apt, an easy capacity, these Reverend Fathers in God, and irreverend sons of the father of their new profession, calculate within how small a compass they can compound the largest *lie*; and they content themselves with a wonderful unanimity to produce it in four or five short lines:

And whereas, This Rebellion has more and more assumed a character of barbarous fanaticism and murderous ferocity on the part of the enemies of the nation. Therefore, in view of the character and causes of this struggle, &c.

The barbarious fanaticism of which the rebellion, according to these godly saints, has more and more assumed the character, is the fanaticism of supposing that we are mere creatures of the living God, endowed with intellectual faculties and moral attributes—that we are superior to the ignorant Africans who has been our slaves and the slaves of our ancestors, and slaves from the earliest times: that we are capable of governing ourselves of associating with those who fellow with us, and are congenial and can be esteemed, and of withholding our association from those we deem filthy, abominable and corrupt—the fanaticism of wishing to be let alone, to seek our own happiness, and to worship our own God. This fanaticism, with the Episcopal brethren of Pennsylvania, and some of their sympathizers south of Richmond, is abominable. While that fanaticism which assailed our constitutional rights, trampled on our Governmental privileges, violated our social tastes, shocked our moral sense; which ought not to elevate the negro but to reduce the white to equalization; which waged war on us and has desolated our fields, destroyed our habitations, plundered our homes and violated and murdered our people, until there is scarce a stream that flows through our soil that has not drunk the red hot blood of our martyrs; which now beleaguers our cities and pants and thirsts for the hour when it may sate its appetite amid rapine, and riot, and lust, and conflagration and murder for the destruction of our population.

This fanaticism, these ordained ministers of Jesus Christ and successors, as they call themselves, of his Holy Apostles, (successors we concede them to be if they came in by the door instead of over the wall) call holy zeal, righteous means, which they "hail wtih jubilant gladness and devout gratitude," while the enduring courage, unflinching devotion and stern, inexorable, unabating determination, which pen and fasten our leaders and soldiers to suffering, privation, peril and death; which hold them between the holy fanatics and the strong desires of their hearts. This they call "murderous ferocity;" and with these choice epthets, so abounding in fraternity and charity, recorded on their minutes and disseminated through their diocese, they prepare to pray "that their lacerated coun'ry may again be so united that from the Lakes on the north to the Gulf on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be but one Union, one government, one flag, one constitution; the whole culminating in the higher glory which shall make this nation Emanuel's land, a mountain of holiness and a fit dwelling place of righteousness."

And thus these righteous revellers in hate and fury, hurl their prayers against our devoted heads, as the drunken Grant his whiskey-besotted soldiers—prayers and soldiers alike worthy of success, and alike successful. It is not the first time the devil secured the pulpit for the theatre of his acting—this Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania. It is well as it is; for it adds to the accumulated evidence, that total, final, complete separation in every possible form, by every manner of means, should be and remain the determination of this people.

Peace.

We surrender a considerable space, to the following article from the Richmond *Whig* with the above title. It is just towards the President, towards Gov. Vance, and the Peace party of Georgia, and the other peace party "of dupes led on by traitors."

We shall hereafter notice this article more particularly. The Charleston *Courier*, and others, wonder at the notice bestowed on Mr. Holden here in North Carolina. They are not aware how much of evil has been threatened among us—how near we have been to its accomplishment, and what a system of politics is now pursued by this "self-made candidate," who does not meet his competitor bodly on the stump, but is editing a semi-weekly sheet in advocacy of his own pretentions, which is filled with all manner of mischief, that requires neutralizing.

The *Whig* is a conservative paper, and at the time of its enunciation endorsed Vice President Stephens' speech. But now, seeing its impracticability, speaks out plainly the true means to procure peace. We commend it to the careful perusal of our conservative friends in North Carolina:

PEACE.—President Davis' well-written letter to Gov. Vance contains arguments which must have occurred to every man of understanding, who has permitted himself to think upon the subject of peace. These arguments are put together by the President in a style so clear and forcible that we might indulge the hope that no effort would be made to answer them, did we not know the temper of the leaders of the party to whom they are addressed. They are deaf to all argument, and, unfortunately, their victims are credulous enough to be misled by them. But the State which has sent nearly 100,000 brave men to the field, and which claimed half of the men composing Lee's army when the last battle of the Wilderness was fought, may safely be trusted.

There are, or rather were, however, two so-called Peace Parties in the South; one in Georgia, the other in North Carolina. The latter embraced men, who confessed themselves willing to accept peace on terms short of independence, and some of them were unquestionably tainted with treason. Their organs sought to carry the rich against the poor, and in so doing failed not to inflame the popular mind with epithets and catch-words borrowed from the Abolition prints of the North. This party, or the main portion of it, at least, changed its tune and slunk out of sight at the first intimation of the exhibition of power; proof at once of their weakness and their conscious treason.

The party in Georgia, occupied higher ground, and were composed of a different class of men. Basing their action upon State Sovereignty, they declared eternal war against Lincoln, and would listen to no terms short of absolute and complete independence. Their hobby was "Peace through the intervention of the States." They held that the Confederate Government was the "first barrier erected against the enemy; when that was overthrown," as they feared it might be, "the States would remain, and they could not be overthrown." They seemed to think that the governments at Washington and Richmond, made up as they were of party politicians, imbued with deadly hatred to each other, could never make terms; and, this being the case, no recourse was left but to fall back upon the Sovereign States, North and South, (whose Agents had failed, and would forever fail, to negotiate peace), and thus to refer the question to the masters instead of the men.—Hopeless of foreign intervention, they looked, in the last extremity, to intervention through the instrumentality of the Northern Peace Party acting upon the States, whose sovereignty had been merged into the consolidated despotism of Lincoln, and would naturally be anxious to recover their rights from the usurper.

The Georgian idea was not without plausibility, especially at the time it was broached, for then it seemed really that the Confederate Government was about to imitate the usurpations of Lincoln, and, while in the very act of waging a war in defence of the great principle of State Rights, to overthrow them, on the specious pretext of military necessity. The policy of "State Intervention" was possibly only in the event of the overthrow of the two governments; nor did the Georgians propose to act so long as the Confederate Government was sustained by the people, any more than they proposed to treat with Lincoln at any time or on any terms. Indeed, it was distinctly declared that the very first step toward even an attempt at "State Intervention" was the defeat of Lincoln's armies in the field; and to this end the Georgians invoked for the Confederate Government and armies the hearty, unanimous support of the States and the people.

Such is the history of the two Peace Parties at the South, and such their principles. Our enemies are welcome to the information. One consisted of dupes, led on by traitors; the other of men of sense and social position, who sought to bring statesmanship to the assistance of the sword, and who, looking beyond the struggle, endeavored to foresee and shape events, whether success or temporary failure attended our arms. In the midst of the tumultuous waves of war, they fixed their sheet-anchor firmly in the rock of State Sovereignty. Those who were sincere in their convictions are entitled to respect; those who were actuated by the bitterness of party recollections deserve commisseration, for they have discovered that they are the dupes of their own gloomy anticipations. The Confeder te Government has obtained the despotic powers for which it clamored, perhaps without cause; but to its credit be it said, it has not abused those powers, to the detriment of the freedom of opinion or the injury of private rights. If it cried like a child for its rattle, it has not made half the noise that was expected.

Of these two parties, one is dead, and the other moribund. Holden is busy with his machinations to secure the seat of Governor, but his election would make him a new and more respectable man, and his defeat will reduce him to his old level of a common scold and an idle grumbler. The Georgia party ceased to exist from the moment it became apparent that the policy of State Intervention was out of the question; the people being willing to trust the question of peace to the same agency to which they had entrusted the conduct of the war. Under the Constitution, and while that agency continues not to abuse its ample powers, no intervention is admissible and none contemplated. The power to declare war and to make peace rests with the Agent; and there the people are willing for it to rest.

As for peace itself, the people understand the question as well as President Davis or Governor Vance. Our terms are "independence;" Lincoln's terms are "subjugation;" between these there is no middle terms. While the Abolition armies are on our soil, propositions for peace are ridiculous. When these armies are defeated and driven off, we may expect to hear of terms from the enemy, not before. Unwilling to become the slaves of a race infinitely worse than our own slaves, we must have independence, and, by God's grace, we will have it. That is peace; anything else is eternal war.

Kaleidescopic View.

THE SAME PICTURE FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

"Mr. Hampton is a stupid, uninformed person. * It is not for us to refresh the leaden memory of Mr. Hampton. * * * He should bear in mind the solemn injunction of the oath itself, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Holden, Raleigh Standard, June 3, '64.

"The meeting at Wilkesborough on the 7th, was largely attended. W. W. Hampton, Esq., presided. It will not do to say that W. W. Hampton, Dr. Callaway, Calvin J. Cowles, Rev. S. P. Smith * * are not true to the South. They are as true men as the State contains."—*Mr. Holden, August 19, 1863.*

Cease!—A file bites you.

Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That this Convention of the P. E. C., in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, as a body of Christian men, pledged to the Government of our country our prayers, sympathy and support in this war for existence, union, liberty and peace.

Resolved, That the authors and abettors of this Rebellion, wherever they are found, are alone guilty of all the bloodshed and desolation entailed by this contest upon North and South, now or hereafter.

Resolved, That in the long delay of success in suppressing this monstrous Rebellion, we see wonderfully manifest the hand of God, training by his severest chastisements, this reluctant people to a readiness to do justice and show mercy to a long oppressed and outraged race.

Resolved, That under present circumstances the National Government, whether executive, legislative or judicial, is, in our judgment, solemnly bound to use all its power, and employ every authorized and constitutional means for the speedy and total abolition of slavery throughout the land; and that as patriots, freemen, we shall hail with jubilant gladness and devout gratitude to God the day of its final extinction.

After reading the preamble and resolutions, Dr. Goodrich proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

The Convention met in Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, and was called to order by Bishop Potter.

The discussion on the resolutions offered by Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, was then resumed.

Rev. E. A. Washburne, of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, was not present when the resolutions were offered, and was opposed to forcing resolutions of such a character upon the Convention for its adoption or rejection. He was in favor of supporting the Administration in every just manner, but objected to thrusting the resolutions upon the Convention at the risk of the reputation of those who refused to vote for them. He would vote against the resolution upon the ground that this was not the proper place to discuss them. He spoke as he felt, and was willing to abide by the consequences.

Hon. Chas. Shaler was opposed to the introduction of political notions and political demonstrations into the church. He had lived to see the Constitution of his country traduced, and he now feared that the constitution of his beloved Church would be overthrown. (Cries of order and hisses.) He remarked that he had lived too long to be disturbed either by the applause of his friends or the exclamations of his enemies.

Dr. Goodwin wished to make an explanation. Dr. Washburne had implied that the resolutions were intended to force an expression against his Christian duty. This was not the case; there was no person under compulsion. He thought every person had the same rights and the same independence as Dr. Washburne. The silence of the Convention on this great question would have been mal-interpreted, and this was the motive which prompted the introduction of the resolutions. He thought the only compulsion which would result from the question would be felt by those who in their heart desired to vote for the resolutions, but dared not do it. He appealed to every member of the Convention to vote as he should answer to God, without fear or compulsion.

Rev. Mr. Morris, of Germantown, said he was opposed to slavery and to the Rebellion. He was opposed, however, to the introduction of the resolutions into the Convention, and would vote against them.

Mr. W. Welsh was prepared for the opposition with which the resolutions had been met. He was in favor of the adoption of the preamble and the first and last resolutions, as they contained all that the church was called upon to express. He therefore moved to amend by striking out the second and third resolutions.

Judge Stroud said he was in favor of all the resolutions, and was also prepared to vote for the amendment.

Rev. Dr. Van Deusen remarked that he did not intend to occupy the time of the Convention, but desired to offer the following substitute for the resolutions and the amendment, which he thought would express the sense of the members:

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that we pledge it our willing devotion and service, and that, as a body of Christians we will ever pray that in God's own time and way, this Rebellion "may be put down; that oppression and slavery, in all its forms, may be done away; that freedom of body and mind, political and religious, may everywhere prevail; that the emancipated negroes, whom God in His Providence is committing to our care, may be the object of our liberal and Christian regard and instruction; that war may soon cease throughout all our borders, and that our now lacerated country may again be so united that, from the Lakes on the North to the Gulf on the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be but one Union, one Government, one Flag, one Constitution, the whole culminating in the higher glory which shall make this nation Emanuel's land—a mountain of holiness, and a fit dwelling-place of righteousness."

Rev. Mr. Atkins moved to amend the substitute by adding to the preambles and first resolution originally offered. On the question being taken the motion was lost.

After some discussion the substitute was further amended, and was adopted as follows, with but two or three dissenting votes:—

Whereas, There exists in this country an organized and armed Rebellion, whose purpose is the destruction of our National Union and the perpetuation of negro slavery;

And whereas, This Rebellion has more and more assumed a character of barbarous fanaticism and murderous ferocity on the part of the enemies of the nation; therefore, in view of the causes and character of this struggle,

(Here follows the amended substitute.)

From Hoke's Brigade.

HOKE'S BRIGADE, NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, June 3, 1864.

Editors Confederate;—Our brigade has been put to a terrible test since we left Newbern on the 6th of May. It has gone through some of the hardest marches of the war. It bore its part gallantly on the battle field of Drewry's Bluff, on the 16th, ult., as our sad list of killed and wounded will abundantly demonstrate. Among the killed on the bloody field, we have to mourn the loss of Major J. A. Rogers, commanding the 54th; Capt. James of the 21st, and Lieut. Lefler of the 57th N. C. T.

The 21st Georgia, and 42nd N. C., have rejoined their original brigade, (Daniel's) and Lieut. Col. Lewis continues as our brigade commander. We have been in line of battle since Sunday the 30th ult., and fighting and skirmishing has been our daily work.

On day before yesterday, the division commanded by Major Gen. Hoke was attacked by a heavy force of the enemy, and a bloody struggle ensued. A portion of Clingman's brigade gave way, being outflanked by the enemy, but being reinforced by Colquitt's brigade, the lost ground was retaken, and the enemy driven back with heavy loss. Among the many brave men whose loss to their country and friends we deplore, I will mention among the killed, Col. J. R. Murchison, 5th N. J. T., Col. Tyrrell of Virginia, Col. Willis of the 12th Georgia, and Major Smith of the 45th, N. C. What an offering has been made upon the altar of our country! Our loss in killed and wounded in this engagement I am unable to give.

On yesterday, about 4 o'clock, p. m., the divisions of Gordon and Rodes, of Ewell's corps, now forming the left of the wing, attacked the enemy's line of entrenchments upon his right, by a successful flank movement, and after a desperate struggle which lasted until dark, carried three lines of breastworks, which we still hold, and captured five hundred and fifteen prisoners. But in the midst of our rejoicing upon this important victory, we have to mourn the loss of Brig. Gen. Doles of Georgia, who was killed at the head of his brigade. Our country could not boast of a more devoted patriot, or a more gallant officer. Darkness hushed the fury of the storm of battle, but truly we had lamentation and wailing at the division-field hospital, where I am staying.

At daylight this morning the enemy attacked our line of breastworks on the portion held by Longstreet's corps, and for nearly three hours the battle raged with great fury at this point, and a heavy and continued artillery duel sprang up all along the line, which lasted for at least six or eight miles in extent. The Yankee infantry made several assaults upon our line, but was driven back with great loss at all points, and I learn the ground is literally covered with his dead in front of our entrenchments. The Yankee loss in killed and wounded on yesterday was terribly great, the prisoners from all the points said from up stairs, according to the statement of their officers made to me their killed and wounded will no doubt amount to six or seven thousand. The fifth New York, which had only reached here the day before, were literally cut to pieces, their Colonel being the first man killed. There were "Zouaves," fancy rigged guards, in red pants and caps, which made a fine mark for our rifle men.

All is excitement here, but the greatest confidence prevails. No one doubts the final result. Not a word of croaking. "A conservative of the smallest sect," could not get up a peace meeting of three men, unless it were held in the guard house. *Our army is all right.* Grant has failed to get the position at the Chickahominy obtained by McClellan. Gen. Lee holds Cold Harbor, (where the battle was fought to-day,) and Gaines' Farm. Please excuse the *nom de plume* of SIGMA.

Injustice to a Brigade.

HEADQ'RS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, Cold Harbor, June 5th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

My attention has been called to a statement in your paper, that in the battle of the first instant, "Clingman's brigade gave way for a time." As this statement does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish in your next issue this note. My brigade was in line of battle on that occasion, and was heavily attacked along its entire front, from right to left. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left wing also in heavy columns, massed by the line of battle in their front. This attack was repeatedly and signally repulsed with great loss to the enemy in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field. Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammunition, and fought with the utmost coolness, courage, and cheerfulness.

There was, however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own, stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front, the enemy, in large force, occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 8th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and rear. The woods there being thick, and the smoke dense, the enemy had approached within a few yards and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 8th as well as its left. If this regiment had then given way, it might have escaped with much less loss; but, true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two thirds of its numbers. The left wing of the 51st, next to it, suffered in the same manner heavily, because it continued the fight by facing in two directions. They persevered in this even after the time; when, seeing that the contest could not be maintained in this mode, I ordered them back, and with the aid of their officers withdrew the survivors. They were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the original one, with the 31st and 61st regiments, which had also repelled all the enemy in their front.

The brigade was thus under a constant fire from the enemy, formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing, the 27th Georgia regiment, of Gen. Colquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely, and advanced in line with us. The enemy, were then, after a short struggle, driven back; and the whole of my original line was reoccupied, but the position of the brigade on my left remained in the possession of the enemy without any attempt ever being made to retake it. I feel confident that no brigade from any State, in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine under such circumstances. It may not be amiss to state that within the last three weeks it has lost in battle eleven hundred and seventy-three men. It is a singular fact, too, (but one that is indisputably true,) that in every instance in which it has been engaged, whether attacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front; and that four-fifths of its losses have been sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there. They have suffered in this way on six different occasions.

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in the trenches every night and day, and a part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff present having been shot down in the late engagements, I have little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long, I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the article above referred to, to publish this, remembering that, next to his country, the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own good actions.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig. Gen.

GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL No. 2, Wilson, N. C., May 31, 1864.

It is generally known to the Press, that during a few months past, I delivered Addresses at several places, on the War and State of the Country. Voluntary contributions, in money, were made on these occasions, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the General Military Hospitals of the State. I have been directed by the proper authority to acknowledge the receipt of the sums collected at the places visited, which are as follows:

Greensboro', $436 30; Hillsboro', 703 00; Raleigh, 250 00; Wilmington, 862 75; Mitchell County, Rock, 10,000; Lexington, 236 00; Pittsboro', 161 00; Fayetteville, 1,342 10; Charlotte, 720; Shelbyville, (no night sale, weather bad,) 124 50; Mrs. E. F. Graves, [illegible] Mrs. Dr. Dillard, 1,000; Kernersville, 300 00; Hillsboro, 124 50; Goldsboro', 164 00; total, $6,316 00. Traveling expenses 200; leaving the sum of $6,116 00.

This amount has been handed over to the Surgeon in charge, for which we have his receipt. The [illegible] Convention, P. M. Hamlin, Esq., [illegible] Secretary to this Board, who [illegible] proceed to the [illegible] by the Board, and in a manner deemed most judicious and equitable. Owing to a severe [illegible] of the [illegible] delivery of [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the Petersburg Express, June 10.

Another Exciting Day.

Daring Attempt of Kautz's Cavalry to Capture Petersburg—They Charge and take the Breastworks---Their Final Repulse and Defeat.

Yesterday was another day of excitement in our midst, and but little else was done by our citizens than to prepare for the stern realities of the crisis which stared them in the face. It will be recollected that we stated in Wednesday's issue of the *Express*, when noticing the skirmishes which occurred on two roads in Prince George county, the evening previous, that they were but the precursors of more formidable demonstrations, which in all probability would soon threaten us. Our opinion proved correct, and the formidable demonstrations were not long delayed.

Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, three distinct charges of cannon, were heard in the direction of the enemy's whereabouts, and at early dawn our pickets were driven in on City Point and Prince George C. H. roads. It was subsequently ascertained that these movements were but feints to deceive our forces, while the real movement for the surprise and capture of the city was on the Jerusalem Plank road, coming into Petersburg, from a southerly direction. On the two first named roads, the enemy appeared in considerable numbers, as early as seven o'clock, and brisk skirmishing was kept up for some time. At eight o'clock, the Courthouse and engine house bells were rung, to which the citizens responded with their usual alacrity, and manifested every disposition to defend their homes and firesides.

In the meantime, the enemy's gunboats ascended the Appomattox, and opened a furious fire on Fort Clifton, and at various other points along the river, for the obvious purpose of occupying the attention of our troops in Chesterfield.

At nine o'clock, our pickets on the Jerusalem Plank Road were driven in, and before ter, the enemy showed himself in overwhelming numbers, filling the road, and the woods on both sides. Our breastworks here extended from the residence of Timothy Rives, Esqs., on the left, to and across the road and beyond the house of Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, on the right. The enemy manœuvred for a while, thinking probably that our raw troops would abandon their position without a fight. But never were yankee invaders more mistaken. Our men were made of sterner stuff, and inspired by the cool determination of their Gen. Colston and Col. F. H. Archer, maintained their ground like veterans. Finally the enemy ordered a charge, and came down to our breastworks with a yell, their drawn sabres flashing in the sunlight. When within forty paces of the fortifications, the order to fire was given, and the Yankees recoiled, and fell back. A prisoner taken, subsequently, states that in this charge, the notorious Speare led, and that they had forty wounded and two killed. This charge was repeated twice, but with like results, when the enemy resorted to the flanking process, which by reason of his overwhelming numbers, he was enabled to do with much ease. A short time afterwards a regiment came around River' house on our left, another appeared on our right, and a large body came down in front. We had but 170 men all told, and it was impossible with this number to guard centre, right and left, along a length of three quarters of a mile or more. The order was given to retreat, and in a few minutes the enemy had possession of our works, our camp, and were in full pursuit of our men. Couriers had been despached for reinforcements, but they did not come up in time to save our fortifications, and many of Petersburg's best and most gallant sons, fell in the affray, some killed, and others wounded.

The enemy came on in double column, with sabres drawn, until they reached the hill opposite the Water Works, where they planted a cannon for the purpose of shelling the city. They then started down the hill, their advance column actually took possession of a bridge which crosses Powell's Run at the foot of the Water Works Hill.

They were almost in Petersburg—could see its spires and steeples, and many of the houses on our suburban limits—but again that Divine arm which has been so often outstretched in our behalf, was bared, and our city was saved from the tread of the ruthless invader. Just at this opportune moment, Graham's Battery reached the Reservoir Hill, unlimbered in an instant, and with a percision and rapidity which we have heard spoken of as being almost without percedent, threw into the ranks of the enemy a shower of shell. The missiles of death coming so unexpectedly to the foe, he at first seemed overwhelmed with surprise and halted, neither advancing or retreating. But a minute or two later, another branch of our service made its appearance, which quickly determined the enemy as to the best course for him to pursue. Dearing's Cavalry Brigade quickly dismounted, and descending the hill with a yell, charged upon the enemy in beautiful style. This was more than they expected (since they had encountered but a few militia in the breastworks, and had advanced nearly a mile, without seeing any regulars) and they instantly wheeled their horses and started back up the hill in great confusion. Graham's Battery continued to play upon them, and Dearing's men crossed the ravine and ascended the opposite hill, in gallant style, their carbines keeping up a regular and most musical fusilade upon Kautz and Speare, and their rapidly retreating followers. Upon reaching the top of the opposite hill, the enemy hoped to make a stand, as here another column, which they had sent on to the city for the purpose of entering by the Blandford Church road, hove in sight. But this column had also started on a retrograde movement, for to their surprise too, they had encountered Sturdivant's Battery, which had gone out by another road, and the two columns met and continued their retreat at a speed not at all slackened by the Confederate shell and balls which were falling thick and fast among them. In Jackson's field, a mile or so from Blanford Church, we captured a handsome cannon and six horses, which the enemy were compelled to abandon in their flight. Our forces pursued them for a few miles, killing and wounding many, and taking some prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon late, our pickets extended for several miles out on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but no signs of the enemy could be seen, and it is supposed they have retreated to the river. This is only supposition, however, and the vandals will have constant and vigilant watching.

Gen. Kautz was in command of this force, and prisoners taken variously estimate it at from three to five thousand. None put the number at less than three thousand, and some say that it was even more than five thousand. There is no doubt but that it was intended to capture this city, and all the circumstances are strongly corroborative of this view. Thanks to a kind Providence, who has nerved the hearts and strengthened the hands of our brave men, we have been again preserved.

The enemy crept up behind the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, ascended to the roof, and knocking off the shingles, were enabled not only to obtain an excellent view, and ascertain the number of forces; but through the openings thus made, fired upon and killed many of our men behind the breastworks.

The residence of Timothy Rives, Esq., fell into the possession of the invaders, after our forces retreated, and the scoundrels not only ransacked, and robbed it of all its valuable contents, but then applied the torch, and burnt it to the ground. They also carried Mr. Rives off a prisoner.

The foregoing are substantially all the facts connected with this bold attempt to capture Petersburg, so far as we have been enabled to collect them, but the saddest part of our statement yet remains uncoorded. Petersburg's bravest and best blood flowed freely yesterday, and many a household has been plunged into the most inconsolable grief. We witnessed scenes yesterday afternoon, which we trust we may never witness again. All who have been so stricken, have the consolation—a sad one it is true—but nevertheless, it is consoling to know, that those who have been so suddenly snatched from them, fell in a glorious cause. Their memories will ever be held in grateful recollection by our people, and this whole community deeply sympathize with the bereaved. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, which, with great care, we have obtained, and which we believe to be correct:

KILLED.

Prof Staubly, Professor of French in the Petersburg Female College, formerly of Randolph Macon.

Lieut Wales Hurt, aged 18, a son of the late Branch T Hurt, and a gallant youth.

John E Friend, eldest son of our late Postmaster, Wm N Friend, Esq. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

Wm C Bannister, for many years an accountant in the Exchange Bank, and one of our best citizens. He leaves a large family.

George B Jones, a prominent druggist, of Petersburg, and a most excellent man.

John Crowder, of this city, a noble youth.

George R Conway, of Prince George.

Wm Daniels, of Prince George, a youth. He was killed by a bayonet thrust through the breast, and his head was severely mutilated with the butt of a musket.

E P Brown, of Sturdivant's Battery from Albemarle.

WOUNDED.

Henry A Blanks, of this city, seriously in body and arm.

Dr. Wm. Bellingham, of Petersburg, a prominent dentist, severely in side.

Wm. Howard, a clerk at the bookstore of Richard Riches.

Wm A Meanley, of this city, shot in three places, severely.

Robt A Martin, of the firm of Martin, Tannahill & Co., shot in the arm.

Wm T McCandlish, merchant of this city, shot in the hand and prisoner.

Rich'd A Harrison, of this city, shot through the hand.

Samuel Hall, hat merchant of Petersburg, shot in the thigh, severely.

W H Hardee, merchant of Petersburg, in the leg below the knee—since amputated.

Lieut Geo V Scott, of this city, severely in face and leg.

Norbourne T Page, of this city, in the hand.

Ad'jt Guy G Johnson, shot in the bowels—feared mortally wounded.

Joseph Cooper, son of Joseph H Cooper, Esq., of this city, wounded and a prisoner.

A C Harrison, of this city, slightly in the arm.

Richard M Cary, formerly of Hampton, but now of Petersburg, in the thighs in two places—not mortal.

C L Bartlett, Professor of Music, in three places, severely.

A S Shafer, of Petersburg, in leg, slightly.

Nathan Pritchard, of this city, slightly.

Wm F Johnson, of Albemarle, Sturdivant's Battery,) through the head—supposed mortally.

Wm Griffith, of Price George, wounded in both thighs.

James Kane, of Prince George, in the leg.

CAPTURED.

Rev Wm A Hall, Chaplain Washington New Orleans Artillery.

Professor Carr, of the Petersburg Female College.

James Boisseau, merchant of this city.

James Kerr, of Petersburg.

Timothy Rives of Prince George.

Sam'l Jones, of Prince George—6.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The following prisoners were brought in at an early hour yesterday afternoon:

William Tompkins, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Speare; Solomon Saxton, do; John Logan, Co. D. same regiment, and Peter White, bugler, of the same regiment.

These men all agree that the expedition was for the purpose of capturing Petersburg. They say that Gen. Kautz was in command, and that Col. Speare was along.

They left Bermuda Hundreds at half-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, and crossed on a pontoon bridge three miles this side of City Point.

The *Express* of Saturday contains other particulars of interest, from which we glean the following: Rev. Mr. Hall, chaplain, who was taken prisoner, made his escape, and reports thirty prisoners taken by the yankees, nearly all of whom belonged to the militia force and are residents of Petersburg. He recollects only the following: A. M. Keilly, Rev. J. A. Jefferson, J. H. Lochmeyer, John McIlwaine, John E. Smith, Thos. D. Davidson, W. T. Davis, Jas. Kerr, (slightly wounded in side,) John Davidson, J. E. Wolf, Peyton Alfriend, J. B. Stephens, W. T. McCandlish, (slightly wounded,) Richd. McCandlish, Timothy Rives, Thos. H. Daniel and Mr. Chalkley.

The following are missing and supposed to be captured: E. A. Broadnax, Mr. Kinsman, and Jos. Peebles.

We captured two pieces of cannon and eleven horses, and killed thirteen, which were found after the yankees retreated.

Among the citizens of Petersburg reported among the wounded above, two have since died. G. G. Johnston and H. A. Blanks.—W. H. Hardee is in a very precarious condition and his recovery considered doubtful.—Dr. Bellingham, Sam'l Hall, W. A. Manly and G. V. Scott, suffering greatly from their wounds.

Additional wounded—James H. Cooper wounded and in the enemy's hands, Richard Bogby not dangerous, Willie Howard, arm amputated.

The enemy's total casualties 150.

From Staunton.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of Wednesday' says:

We received some additional particulars, through Gen. Imboden, last evening, of affairs in the Valley. The Yankees took possession of Staunton, at two o'clock on Monday. They claim to have captured 100 prisoners, including 58 commissioned officers. Among these is Colonel Brown, who was badly wounded.

Crook has joined Hunter, and their united forces are reported to be about 14,000.

Col. O'Ferrell was sent with a flag of truce to the enemy to ask for the body of General Jones, and was assured that he had been decently interred and his grave marked.

The Yankees admitted to Col. O'Ferrell that they had been roughly handled.

It is not supposed that they will be able to occupy Staunton long, but we refrain making publication of the position or number of the forces that may be relied upon to clear the Valley of these marauders.

We find the following in the Charlottesville *Chronicle* of Tuesday:

Lieut. Jos. E. Mallory reached here last night, having left the Mountain Top at Rockfish Gap about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He states that the fight began at Piedmont, (near New Hope) at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, and lasted until three. We were very successful, repulsing the enemy a number of times, their loss being three to our one. About three o'clock, the 60th Va. Regiment, from some cause not known, broke in confusion, and our line was thrown into disorder. Gen. Jones fell, it is feared killed. The army fell back half a mile, and then reformed and retired in good order upon Waynesborough, bringing off everything except the dead and badly wounded, the enemy being too much crippled to press us at all.

Gen. Vaughn's headquarters are at Waynesboro, and our army confident of their ability to hold their position. Gen. McCausland with a brigade of cavalry moved from Buffalo Gap about daylight yesterday morning to effect a junction with Vaughn.

We also learn that the Staunton operator, who has located at Rockfish Gap, reported yesterday evening that the enemy entered Staunton Monday morning at half past 9 o'clock.

THE FIGHT NEAR STAUNTON.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Thursday, says:

From a gentleman who left Staunton at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and who had every source of correct information at his command, we learn, that the fight was a very severe one, and for some time had progressed very successfully for us, the enemy having been several times repulsed, when sn a sudden, from some unexplained cause, the 60th Va. regiment, which held an important point on our line, broke in confusion and thus caused other portions of our line to give way. At this moment Gen. Wm. E. Jones was killed while endeavoring to rally the broken regiment. His fall created additional confusion of which the enemy were prompt to avail themselves. The entire line then fell back about two miles and held their position until night, the enemy not pursuing. Finding that the enemy were not disposed to renew the battle the command was given to fall back upon Waynesboro', which was done in good order, our artillery and trains being all brought off safely.

All accounts concur in the opinion that but for the unfortunate panic of the 60th regiment, we should have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy had been three times repulsed, and their line was wavering, and it is believed had our men stood firm for fifteen minutes longer they would have broken and retreated, when this disastrous panic inspired them with renewed courage and enabled their officers to rally their dispirited columns and snatch the victory from our grasp.

Our losses in the fight were heavier than reported yesterday, it now being stated that we had from 500 to 600 killed and wounded.

A flag of truce was sent to the Yankee General Hunter, Monday morning to ascertain the fate of General Jones. He answered that he was killed, having been shot through the head, and that his body had been decently buried, and his grave marked that his friends might reclaim his remains. He also stated that he held as prisoners, 58 commissioned officers and 700 privates. Among the officers were Colonel Brown, commanding McCausland's brigade, who was badly wounded, Col. Jones of Vaughn's brigade, and Col. Aiken, of the 59th Tenn., the latter erroneously reported killed, but who is unhurt, and Capt. E. Boyd Faulkner, of the 45th Va. regiment. If this be true it will make our total losses sum up some 1300 or 1400, a serious disaster, but one which we feel well assured will be speedily and fully retrieved. Lt. Col. Beckley of the 45th Va. battallion, was badly wounded. In addition to the losses in the field, we understand that there were about 1000 of our sick and wounded in Staunton who were captured and paroled. The yankee losses in killed and wounded, while quite large, were not so heavy as ours. They confess, however, to having been severely punished. We took no prisoners.

General Hunter occupied Staunton Monday evening, and it is believed that Crook's force with Averill's cavalry, joined him during that day. Neither of these latter were in the fight. By the occupation of Staunton we shall lose some government stores, but not amounting to any great deal. The loss to private parties will, it is feared, be considerable.

Of the movements of the enemy since the occupation of Staunton we have no authentic information, nor have we heard any conjectures as to their probable intentions. We think, however, as stated yesterday, that their power for any further mischief is lost.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The Charlottsville *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says:

A courier who arrived here about dusk last evening, from Waynesboro', reports that nothing further has occurred in that quarter between the armies. He understood that Gen. Hunter did not take possession of Staunton until 3 p. m. on Monday. The pickets of his army extend out from Staunton within about six miles of Waynesboro'. Our loss in the battle he reports as quite heavy. Gen. Imboden is not captured as reported.

A Town Meeting was held yesterday evening for the purpose of making arrangements to effect an organization for the defence of the city in the event of an attack by the enemy. Arrangements were entered into to give efficiency to such an organization; and the occasion calls for the prompt and hearty co-operation of all who are willing to fight for their homes, their wives, mothers and children. The noble and successful example set by the gallant citizens of Petersburg, demonstrates how efficient such a force for home defence can be made.

Additional from the North.

We continue to gather some interesting news from files of Northern papers of the 4th inst.

THE YANKEE ARMIES TO BE CONCENTRATED.

The theory of concentration is being gotten up in the North in the hope that in the union of their forces they will be able to carry the two greatest points in the campaign—Richmond and Atlanta. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* in urging the policy says:

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Meadow Bluffs, West Virginia, states that Gen. Crooks' command has started on its second expedition, this time, it is believed, to join the army of the Potomac. It is also announced that Gen. Hunter, in command of Sigel's army, is moving in the same direction, while the army of the Northwest, under Gen. Pope, it is said, is on the way to reinforce the army of the Potomac. All these movements show that concentration is now the order of the day, and that the strength to overthrow the rebellion is to be found in the union of our armies. Gen. Grant will soon have an army which it will be impossible for Lee, with all the forces in the South at his command, to resist, and short work will be made of the seige of Richmond. This concentration, we apprehend, is the true principle of determined, vigorous warfare. It gives strength, and strength under the command of such a General as Grant, must bring victory, as surely as effect follow cause.

Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, it is also said, is *en route* for Chattanooga, perhaps to reinforce Sherman, while at the same time the latter is being strengthened from every available source. The rebels are no doubt pursuing the same policy, and in a very short time the contending forces on both sides will be massed at the two great objective points of the campaign, Richmond and Atlanta, and the defeat of the rebels at both places will be Waterloo defeats.

BUTLER'S OPERATIONS—WHAT WERE HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

A semi-official letter in the New York *Tribune*, written from Butler's headquarters, give some important news of the operations on the Southside. The correspondent says that the instructions given to Gen. Butler for the guidance of the movement up the James river were, in substance:

1st. To land at a point above Fort Powhatan and march for City Point, or above, so as to secure a base for supplies on James river.

2d. To demonstrate toward Richmond, and, if posible, destroy the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, but to do nothing that would endanger his position on the river.

It was understood that when a landing had been effected, and the force should be ready to move forward, reinforcements were to be sent to enable General Butler to push strongly toward Richmond.

The correspondent then proceeds to show what he has done. He says:

General Butler gathered an expedition of thirty to forty thousand men at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. The expedition was admirably fitted out, and ready to move promptly, at the specified time. The rebels, through the devices of General Butler, were completely blinded as to the destination of the force.

This army was moved a distance of one hundred and forty miles and ten thousand of the troops landed inside of twenty-four hours. Possession was taken of Wilson's wharf on the north and Fort Powhatan on the south bank of the James river; and then General Butler boldly pushed for City Point and Bermuda Hundred in his transports, at each of which places he landed without opposition. He had thus secured a new base of supplies, and the work of fortifying the line was at once commenced. Reconnoissances were at once sent out to ascertain the force of the enemy, and for the next twelve days there was more or less fighting every day. The occupation of this line and the continued fighting kept a force of thirty thousand men busily employed. The destruction of the railroad was so complete that for twenty one days no trains ran over the road. It was part of the original plan that a junction was to be effected between Grant and Butler, with this place as a base of supplies.

The stubborn resistance of Lee prolonged General Grant's campaign from ten to twenty-six days, and also prevented General Butler from receiving reinforcements left at Point Lookout, which, in the exigencies of the case, were sent to the army of the Potomac. General Butler was determined to keep Beauregard's force busy, and in his eagerness he made the attack before his defensive works had been completed. The detention of Grant, information of which was sent to General Butler while he was before the defences of Richmond, and the strength of those defences rendered it imperative that the troops should return and make strong his original position, so that in no case should that be lost, it being important to hold this place as a future base of supplies. The statement that General Gilmore had advised intrenching Union forces in front of the defenses of Fort Darling is contradicted by a letter from that officer, in which he says he not only did not advise, but that, in his opinion, it was no place for intrenching.

After his return, General Butler worked his men day and night on the defenses, until in the opinion of his engineers his position was sufficiently strong to be held by a reduced force, meaning to create a mobile column of twenty thousand men for offensive operations against Petersburg. At the time the latter arrangement was completed, orders were received from Washington to send every available man, leaving sufficient to hold the line to the White House, under General Smith, to establish a new base of supplies. General Butler, although he had his pontoons laid across the Appomattox, and his troops were to march that night upon Petersburg, at once decided to hold the line with the lame and the halt, and send forward all that possibly could be spared to aid Grant. The facts are that General Butler has fully carried out his part of the plan, and also done all that he could to annoy, harass and employ the troops in front of him. He has also sent more reinforcements to Grant than Beauregard has to Lee, and has put at least ten thousand of the enemy hors de combat.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED ARMS.—We noticed at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, yesterday, eight or ten freight cars loaded exclusively with Yankee muskets, brought from the battle-fields near Spottsylvania C. H. We learn from Col. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance for the army of Gen. Lee, that we have already secured 13,000 Yankee muskets on the battle field in Spottsylvania and 4,000 in Chesterfield, in addition to five pieces of artillery, including three twenty pound Parrotts and two Napoleons.—*Richmond Examiner.*

It is said that Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton has killed twenty-two men in hand to hand fights. He always goes into battle in advance of his troops, generally has the first blow, and does yeoman's share of the conflict.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Prasar, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 13, 5 p. m.

Grant has again changed his base. He began moving to our right last night about dark, and began crossing at Long-Bridge, about twenty miles below Richmond, on the Chickahominy, this morning. Our cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Riddle's Shop, about fifteen miles below here, this morning. Our men, owing to superior numbers of the enemy, were compelled to give back. The enemy were landing supplies and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill last night. No general engagement to-day. About one hundree and fifty prisoners were captured to day in the enemy's abandoned breastworks, and have been brought in.

From Western Va., and Richmond.

RICHMOND, 10, a. m.

Telegraphic communication with Lynchburg unbroken. Nothing additional from Sheridan. Heavy firing at Bottom's Bridge this morning.

From North Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 13.

The position of affairs at the front unchanged for two days, with occasional slight skirmishing and firing on working parties. Rumors of a raid upon Atlanta via Roswell, reached here Saturday. Ample preparations are made to receive them.—No signs of their appearance at the present time. The weather very cool and incessantly wet for two days past.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 13.

Advices from the front say that the recent rains have made the roads almost impassable, impeding all movements in both armies. Neither has fired a gun for two days. Yankee trains are running to Ackworth to-day. Indications of a new flank movent on the part of the yankees, have transpired. Our lines are strong and troops recovered from recent fatigues.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

RICHMOND, June 13.

Official despatches from Gen. S. D. Lee, say the battle at Tishomingo creek was one of the most signal victories of the war. Besides a wagon train, twelve pieces of artillery were captured.—The rout of the enemy was complete. Forrest was in close vigorous pursuit.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CLINTON, LA., June 13.

The remains of Banks' army is on the west side of the river, near Port Hudson. Constant skirmishing between them and our forces in the rear of the point. Couppe Parish, by order of the Yankee commander, has been desolated—houses, crops and every thing burnt, and the people have to beg provisions from the enemy or starve. One lady, Mrs. Catlett, has been killed by the enemy. The Yankeees are demoralized and deserting in large numbers, selling their horses and equipments for whatever they can get. Three thousand troops have come up from New Orleans to reinforce the enemy, who are constantly dreading an attack.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 13.

The most important action in either Houses of Congress to-day, was the passage of the bill amending the tax laws, reported from the Committee of Conference. Among the provisions of the bill as passed, are the following: Land purchased and occupied by refugees to be assessed at the market value in 1860. Property assets of corporations and associations to be taxed the same as property assets of individuals, the tax to be paid by the Company, provided no bank shall pay tax upon deposits. The Stock of Corporations or associations and all property within the enemy's lines exempted from taxation. Five per cent tax on amount of specie, bills of exchange, &c., to be paid with specie or its equivalent in Treasury notes. An additional tax of thirty per cent is levied upon the amount of profits on the sale of articles mentioned in first two paragraphs, fourth section of tax act, from February 17th to July first. Old five dollar notes to be taxed one hundred per cent after the first of January next.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

In secret session on Friday night, Congress adopted a manifesto, declaring that nothing is more ardently desired than peace. The series of successes with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire in the interest of civilization and humanity, without the danger of having our motives misinterpreted. The world must now see we are forever to be conquered. Will not such adversities teach to [illegible] that humanity has bled long enough and desist from a longer perseverance in this wanton, hopeless conflict. The war on our part has been strictly defensive. We do not wish to interfere with the peace or prosperity of the States arrayed against us. All we ask is the undisturbed enjoyment of our rights, which our common ancestors declared the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. If our adversaries turn a deaf ear to the voice of reason and justice, and shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so injurious to the interests of mankind.—We have no fear of the result.

HEAD'S BRIGADE,
Near Gaines' Mill, June 7, 1864.

Editors Confederate: On Friday night about 10 o'clock, a furious attack was made by the enemy upon that part of our line defended by the divisions of Gens. Hoke, Breckinridge and Finnigan. For an hour the roar of artillery and musketry was awfully grand and exciting. As soon as the storm of battle had ceased, Gen. Hoke sent word along the line to our left, "All's well." The surprising news of intelligence may be thus speedily carried along the line of battle in this way, each man communicating it to another. The enemy has been driven back, with great slaughter, from our front. For the balance of the night, comparatively quiet reigned.

On Saturday the usual and constant crack of the sharpshooter's rifles, with occasional salutes of artillery, prevailed all day. About 10 o'clock at night, while every thought of the other was attending to the wounded, near the point of Cold Harbor, and for some time we had the stillness of the night disturbed by cause of the battle [illegible] artillery that we have [illegible] Hampton; in the affair, but [illegible] to have been done.

On Sunday night the 5th, Grant fell back on his right wing, [illegible] for some distance. This move seems to have been made in haste and confusion, from the plunder left behind. Early's division followed him up in pursuit, capturing about sixty prisoners. We had advanced a little more than a mile when we began to feel the enemy's skirmishers; our sharpshooters went to work with a good appetite, and late in the evening the enemy's skirmishers were driven back upon their line of battle. Quite a number of our brave Carolinians were wounded in this sharp skirmish, and I am sorry to record it, that George A. Thompson, of Alamance, 6th Reg., was killed. No better soldier has fallen in this "cruel war." Grant is still falling back towards our right, as if he, like McClelland, wished to "change his base" to James river. This morning our corps are moving in the same direction, and very sharp skirmishing has been going on since daylight, near Gaines' mill. So far as this army is concerned, I can say in the language of Gen. Hoke, at the close of the fight on Friday night, "All is well."

SIGMA.

$500 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst., THREE NEGRO BOYS; the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, oldd ark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt, and was either barefooted or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

ALBERT, eighteen years of age, ebony color, some built, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sallow look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail wh re I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864. 116-d6t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

Wanted, a Situation as a Teacher.

I WISH to obtain a situation as a Teacher, either of a public or private school. I am a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and have had some experience in teaching.

References—The Faculty of the University; Hon. W. H. Battle, Chapel Hill; J. Burton Williams, Esq., Warrenton.

Address EDWARD HINES,
june 149—3taw2w* Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-diw&wtc

To the Voters of Catawba County.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:—By the request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I be elected, and escape the dangers of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am truly in hopes to hear of a large majority in favor of your obedient servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I am your son and brother,

CALVIN HUNSUCKER.

A private in Co. D, Mallett's Battalion, lately assigned to Co. I, 49th N. C. Regiment.
june 15-25-w6t*

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are as well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ma 18-96-law3w* WM. A. DUKE.

For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative; and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully,

JOS. G. CARRAWAY.

June 1, 1864—19-w2t

Chowan County.

WE are requested to announce Capt. WM. BADHAM, a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from Chowan county at the next election.
ja 29-136-d3t&w2t*

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE CLAIMS,
Richmond, Va., April 19, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or [illegible] which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of [illegible] of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claim.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and [illegible] may be addressed to

Col. R. H. MARDEL,
President Slave Claims Board,
Richmond, Va.

The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, between [illegible] and 9th, on north side.
ap 26-17-d1aw4w

GIVE THEM THEIR TRUNK.

STOLEN from my District of the night of the 7th inst. my [illegible] old, about 13 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, [illegible] in the forehead. She was in ordinary working order, and has a rope on the top of her neck, caught by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other [illegible] mentioned. The above reward will be paid on delivery to me, or such information as may lead to her recovery.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.

Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

"We now tell him (Col. McRae) and all the other mercenary supporters of Gov. Vance, that our skirts are as clear of treason as theirs can be; and that we are and have been truer to the south than they have been or can be."—*Raleigh Standard, June 3.*

Mr. Holden thus continues, with the *aptitude* of a professional bugler, to blow his own horn—the material of which, though like to the color of gold, has not a grain of that metal in its composition.

He calls us a "*mercenary*" supporter of Gov. Vance. So he called Mr. Clay a murderer, a perjurer, and a gambler. So he called Gov. Graham a coward, a demagogue and an inorant person. So he called Mr. Reade a demagogue, who had disgraced himself and the State, and had fallen under the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. So in like terms he has abused Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Kerr, Gov. Manly, Mr. Badger, Gen. Dockery, Mr. Hale, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Bragg and all other respectable, decent men in the State; and if possible, he added to the impropriety of this conduct, the shameless avowal that he maligned men for party purposes. Of course we cannot expect to escape our share. We regret that he pursues this course; and we hold in reserve how far it will be becoming and proper for a citizen to submit to insult, rather than break the peace of society. Nevertheless, we shall go on our way, presenting, as in duty bound we are, the public reasons why the people of this State should not elect him Governor; and also to expose his injurious and disloyal purposes against the Confederacy, as we shall soon have, in addition to what we now have, abundant evidence to do.

Now, we propose to meet him with more respect than the accusation merits, in his application to us of the term "mercenary." We ask him to point out an instance where we have ever uttered a sentence or expressed an opinion for pay. In our defence, we are obliged to point to two instances in his life, with both of which the public are familiar, which afford ground to apply that term to him; though we are frank to say, the circumstances did not in either case convince us, and we have never so stigmatized him. We mean when he took charge of the *Standard*, on the 31st of May, 1843, and announced that he had always been a Democratic Republican of the school of '98-'99—when he had not long before applied to Mr. Graham for aid in purchasing the "*Star*," for the purpose of supporting the Whig party, which he ever denominated The FEDERAL Party. We were never satisfied that this was a *mercenary* charge, though it has always been a regret with us, that we could'nt see the Salutatory that this "Democratic Republican" had prepared for the *Star*, provided he had been the organ of the "federal Whigs."

The other occasion, is that when he quit the society of the Original Secessionists, immediately after he was defeated for State printer. The particular circumstances of this change are these:

Mr. Holden was a personal, confidental friend of Judge Douglas. They both claimed to be self-made men, and there had been professedly a strong sympathy between them. Mr. Holden believed, and so announced, that Judge Douglas was the regular nominee of the Democratic Convention; the representative of the Union sentiment; and that Breckinridge had been put in nomination by secession influences. Yet, in his next number he abandoned Douglas, he supported Breckinridge, he opposed Mr. Pool, and advocated the election of Gov. Ellis, and remained with *that* party *and as its organ*, until Tuesday, the 20th day of November, 1860—when he was beaten for State Printer. On Monday Gov. Ellis' message was delivered. On Saturday the 24th he appeared with two columns: one entitled "the Election of State Printer," in which he denounced his defeat; and the other "The Governor's Message," in which he denounced the party and commenced "packing up" for that journey into the ranks of those he had formerly called submissionists, but which he afterwards disguised as "Conservatives." Mark, we do not charge that money "made the mare go," because we are not satisfied of it ourself; and we would not make a charge "for party purposes." But this we charge, that these two instances of sudden political change, are not so well accounted for, that their author can afford to question other people's motives, or apply epithets to other people's actions.

We intend to do ourselves the justice, even at the hazard of egotism, to draw a parallel between Mr. Holden's claims to patriotism, and ours; and in that parallel, we mean to rely on testimony which Mr. Holden cannot question.

What Does This Mean?

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* has learned that "there are scattered over the State, blank forms of a petition or memorial, to be signed by the "faithful" of the "straitest sect," *requesting Holden to withdraw* from the Gubernatorial contest." What new trick is on the chessboard now? Is this move gotten up to give the self-nominated an opportunity to save himself from the disgraceful defeat he sees awaiting him? Or is it contrived by Holden, in order to enable him to charge that the thing has been gotten up by Gov. Vance and his friends, so as to make a howl over it?

GEORGIA EXCHANGES.—We never receive the Augusta *Constitutionalist* or Columbus *Times* now-a-days. Who is to blame?

Startling Confirmation of Mr. Holden's Disloyalty.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., December 12th, 1863.

MY DEAR HOLDEN: Enclosed you will find four dollars for Weekly Standard six months; direct to Needham Smith, Goldsboro', N. C. Charles Parmlee of this place has not received his Standard for some two weeks; if his subscription has expired he wishes to renew it.

I have been quite sick all the week—how are times now in Raleigh—what do you think of the signs of the times—would that I could see into the future and tell what time the crash will come, but come it must.

I never can forget the flag of a nation that always protected me and my property; and never can I love one that oppresses my person and takes my property without compensation, like the de facto and usurped Government of Davis. May his days be few, and may another fill not his place, but the place of President of us all.

Truly, your friend,
JAMES H. EVERITT.

The foregoing letter furnishes additional evidence of Mr. Holden's disloyal purposes towards the Confederacy. It is a private letter, but its treasonable sentiments coming to be ascertained legitimately, it was deemed to be the fit property of the public, by many of the best citizens of Goldsboro', and was accordingly placed in our hands for publication. It is from an intimate friend of the self-made candidate, addressed to "My Dear Holden." It performs the office of friendship and patronage, tasteful and agreeable, because of the material sympathy. After a natural and familiar allusion to the state of health of the writer, it proceeds, as from a pupil to his tutor, to propound interrogatories for information: "How are times now in Raleigh?" "what do you think of the signs of the times?"—and then out of the overflow of a heart running over with genial and sympathetic sentiments, it pours into the attentive ear of "My Dear Holden" the following sentiments: "*Would that I could see into the future and tell what time the crash will come—but come it must.*" What *crash*, fellow countrymen, was it thus so eagerly expected, that the gift of prophetic vision must needs be invoked for its enjoyment in anticipation? Was it the *crash* announcing victory for our arms—the downfall of the invasion—the rescue of our independence and the salvation of our own people? Alas, no! We shudder when we write. The *crash* that "must come," that was looked for and enquired about, and that the writer exclaimed of "would that I could tell what time the crash will come," is explained by the closing paragraph of the letter, underscored with all the fervid emotion of true loyalty: "*I never can forget the flag of a nation that always protected me and my property, and never can I love one that oppresses my person and takes my property without compensation, like the de facto and usurped Government of Davis. May his days be few, and may another fill not his place but the place of President of us all.*".

It short, the *crash* to come, was the defeat of the soldiers of Liberty—the trailing of the banners of the Confederacy—the triumph of our foe—the unfurling of their victorious flag—the extinction of our Government—the substitution in its place of the Yankee Union—the death of our President, and the inauguration in his place of a Chief Magistrate who would bring under subjection our people to reassociation with our invaders and destroyers. In a word, the failure of independence and the success of the tyrant!!!

To the contemplation of this delightful *crash*, "My Dear Holden" was invited with the impressment of an almost fraternal solicitude.

Yet, this, all this was treason—unmitigated, undisguised, naked *treason*—the abjuration of all loyalty and allegiance to country, and an avowed preference for our enemies, and an earnest wish for their success; not to come over us in the smooth and even then intolerable way of amnesty, armistice, negotiation—but to come with a *crash*—an overwhelming *crash!*

And how did "my dear Holden" respond to this epistle? It was written on the 12th day of December—it was mailed at Goldsboro' about that time—was received by Mr. Holden, for the Weekly *Standard*, directed to Needham Smith, Goldsboro', was returned for the "four dollars enclosed."

What did that answer of Mr. Holden's say? Did it tell "how are times now in Raleigh?" Did it communicate to "truly your friend," what Mr. Holden "thinks of the signs of the times?" Did it rebuke and resent the disloyal sentiments and the offense of supposing him to hold congenial opinions? By the answer to this letter let Mr. Holden be judged.

It called for a reply. It claimed an answer by virtue of true friendship; and without doubt Mr. Holden *did* reply to it; either to sympathize with its tone and matter, or else at least to admonish against its dangerous and indefensible contents.

Before further comment upon this new and, to us even, strange and startling confirmation of our worst suspicions, we shall await Mr. Holden's response. If it shall turn out that he wrote to Mr. Everritt, and distinctly, however mildly, reproved his sentiments, we shall rejoice to acknowledge our error and to make to him full atonement. But if he wrote another order of reply—or if he received this outburst of hate against our cause and sympathy for the Yankee invasion, without rebuke or exposure, then there can no longer be a question of the justness of our convictions; and there will remain but the single other question—how long the patience of our people and Government are to be overborne, and red-handed, treasonable combinations are to riot in the land?

Gen. Braxton Bragg.

Because we have not entered a defence of this abused and unjusly censured officer, it is by no means to be assumed that we have been indifferent to the attacks made upon him, or unmindful of his claims upon the press of his native State to shield and defend him.

We had hoped that the Legislature of North Carolina, in view of the State's interest in the just reputation of her sons, and because this reputation is to be to her a source of pride or mortification in history, would have thrown the shield around this native born son of her's, her chiefest and most distinguished, and most worthy representative in this war. Most worthy, because most elevated, and therefore the occupant of the broadest sphere of usefulness, and that she, his mother, would have entered upon the investigation of the charges which have been made and repeated against him, and so elucidated the facts, that censure would find fault with itself for the grossness of its injustice, and malice would shrink before clear, bright truth. But North Carolina, unfortunately for her good fame and commonsense, is otherwise engaged in this moment, and in the earnestness of this absorbing occupation, she affords to leave her best and highest soldier to the shafts of malice, detraction and envy, confiding in the excellence of his armor to preserve him from mortal injury, or intending if he perish under the repeated assault, to do him posthumous honor after the most approved style of grateful Republics, or at least reverence his memory with the mourning which a step mother would feel bound to put on; or, if preserving his life he should only be mutilated by the wounds which slander makes, she intends to gather the remnant of his fame in some suitable almshouse, and then nourish it with such demonstration of charity as will satisfy her sense of maternal obligation. Such being the employment of the State, from whom would most appropriately come the assertion of her own rights in the maintenance of the defence of Gen. Bragg, it is not unfit that the press should see to his assailants, and yield blow for blow to their insensate and unscrupulous attacks.

Following this idea, that North Carolina as a State should take upon herself to ascertain the truth of Gen. Bragg's military conduct in this war, in order that she might bring it with the force of her authority before the nation, we are led to the parallel presented in the fond and affectionate lavish she has made of her endearments upon an adopt of hers, Major Gen. D. H. Hill, who with the instinctive sagacity of a half-brother interested in the estate, hates Gen. Bragg with a Cromwellian sincerity. We do not intend here to pause for the discussion of Gen. Hill's merits as a soldier and commander, or his sincerity and candor as a gentleman and christian; we only allude to him at all in this article, to show the difference of esteem in North Carolina for imported and native productions. Gen. Hill is covered with renown in the Legislative records, while Gen. Bragg; (Heaven save the mark) is without a mention.

It is not to be wondered at, in view of these extraordinary vagaries of natural affection, that in the same ratio as his own State ignores and neglects Gen. Bragg, that other States having the pretensions of their own favorites to advance, should detract from his merits and abuse him—and this a portion of the Virginia press does with a gusto—to the extent even of bringing into competion the qualities of Pickett and Barton; the one unduly lauded for an exaggerated exploit; the other unduly censured for an exaggerated failure. We do not expect, such were a vain hope, to withdraw the press of Virginia from its daily avocation; nor do we desire it. If it be to their taste, let them glut the appetite. The history of this war is not to be written out of the chronicles by them recorded. If it were, then vanity and arrogance would ruin by their pretentious advocacy the real merits of skill, courage and patriotism; and Lee, and Johnston, and the host of brave heroes and expert leaders would be shorn of that portion of their glory which the association of much other and equal worth does not subtract from, but contributes to illustrate. It may be annoying to Gen. Bragg, as it is unquestionably to his State, to be stung from time to time by these ill-founded and unmerited aspersions but there is compensation in the thought that the virus is very diminutive in quality which such stings contain; and the corrective applications of time and truth readily heal the wounds, and no scar is left.

It is not our purpose to enter into a detail of Gen. Bragg's services. It is our purpose to place his record before the country, as soon as the official reports shall be substituted for anonymous criticisms. At present, we present certain qualities of this officer which neither envy nor malice can disallow him.

He was an officer of the old army of first rate position, ranking in public estimation with Johnston and Beauregard; and he came out of the Mexican war with a distinction equal to either of them.

He is a moralist of irreproachable character; a patriot of unquestioned integrity, unselfishness and devotion. His sacrifices for the country have been as great as any man; and he walks in the path of public duty with unswerving straight-forwardness. If he has not the attractive qualities of Longstreet, it is because he is more a disciplinarian, and we think it now hardly doubtful, whether the early introduction of a severer discipline would not have been humane to the soldier, as it is certain that it would have been in the highest degree beneficial to the service and the nation. Gen. Bragg adds to these desirable qualities in a commander, the possession of a high order of intellect, a quick and rapid power of combination, a skilful conception and a fearless disregard of personal responsibility; and we assert without apprehension, that his true record will meet the exactions of what is requisite in a first-rate military commander equally with any other in the service, Gen. Lee perhaps excepted.

Our object in this article is to pay a genuine tribute to a North Carolina soldier, untruly aspersed from time to time, and to notify his assailants in the press, that as soon as a fit occasion transpires, his defence will be undertaken with a confidence that the facts of history will justify the high appreciation which the President puts upon his services, if they do not put to shame his accusers.

And we have a further object, to evoke all that can be said in his disparagement, in order that his defence may meet the entire accusation.

The Reserve Forces.

Mr. Holden, through his *Standard*, is endeavoring to make some political capital for himself, by charging that Gov. Vance procured or is in some way responsible for calling out the reserve forces between 45 and 50 years, in some of the eastern counties, to meet an anticipated yankee raid from Newbern.—No one knows better than Mr. Holden that Gov. Vance could have nothing to do with it; but it furnished an opportunity for his playing some of his "honest arts" by an attempt to do an opponent an injury, and to impose a false impression upon the people, and he resorted to it. What an "honest" man he is, to be sure! And it is because he *is* an honest man, *he says*, Gov. Vance and his friends want to put him down.

But the likelihood of the raid has passed, and the reserves have been sent home. The Confederate authorities, that called them out, under a believed pressing demand for their services, as promptly discharged them when the necessity was past. Can't some blame be attached to Gov. Vance for this also?

But, as the Fayetteville *Observer* remarks, if these reserves had not been called out, the probability is that the yankees would have seen that the way was open for that march into the interior of the State to which they considered themselves invited last Fall by the *Standard*. And then what would have been the condition of the Duplin farmers? Not only what crops they have under cultivation would have been destroyed, but their houses burnt, their negroes run off, their provisions and clothing and furniture stolen and destroyed. To be called from home to perform a soldier's duty is hard for men of their age, but it is not so hard as to be despoiled of all their property, their wives and children insulted, and perhaps themselves carried off to a yankee prison. Events that seem to us to be grievous calamities, are often blessings in disguise; and it may be that this is one of them.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.—The telegraph announced some days ago, that the enemy had been repulsed at Baldwin, Florida, without giving any additional or explanatory facts. Late information throws the light on the subject which the telegraph failed to supply.

It appears that on the night of the 31st of May, a column of the enemy, consisting of eight regiments of infantry, six pieces of artillery and a battalion of cavalry, left Jacksonville and advanced in the direction of Baldwin. On the day following they came upon our cavalry in the afternoon, and drove them from Cedar creek and McGrits' creek back upon Baldwin, the enemy outnumbering us so greatly that a successful stand was out of the question. On the next day, June 24, our forces advanced from Baldwin, and met the enemy between that place and McGrits' creek. They were not inclined to risk a fight and we drove them back into Jacksonville. Our forces then retired leaving the lines of the two armies as they were before the movement. Our loss was but trifling.

It is supposed that the object of the enemy was to reconnoitre our position, with a view to future operations.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.—The Wilmington *Journal* says one of the Physicians of that town, who was at the Depot assisting in dressing the wounds of soldiers passing through, gives the following incident: He was dressing the wound—a very painful one—of an officer, received, we think, near Richmond. When the officer remarked—"Well, Doctor, they did hit me pretty hard, but how we did slaughter them." This seemed to compensate him for all sufferings, and he appeared to think no more of his own hurt.

A DESERTER TO THE ENEMY.—Harrison Sawyer, company A, Thirty second North Carolina regiment, was committed to Castle Thunder, Richmond, on the 9th, upon the grave charge of having deserted to the enemy. He deserted previous to the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina, and was taken with arms in his hands, along with the garrison, when that place fell into Confederate possession.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in a dispatch to his family at Buttermilk Falls, New York, says that although his wounds are slight, they will compel him to give up his command, and he is, therefore, on his way home. He was wounded near Sumerville, Georgia, while leading a cavalry charge in the rear of Gen Johnston's army.

COL. G. N. FOULK.—This gallant officer succeeds Gen. Winder in the command of Eastern North Carolina, with his headquarters in Goldsboro'. Col. Foulk is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs below and will keep the yankees straight.

Col. J. R. Mungmaker.—We are happy to learn from the Fayetteville *Observer*, that a telegram has been received in that place from Capt. David R. Murchison, confirming the gratifying assurance that his brother, Col. John R. Murchison, was not killed, but was in the hands of the enemy, dangerously wounded in the head. We trust that he will be spared to his family and his country.

Telegraphic Impositions.

The Richmond *Examiner* has an article complaining most justly of the extortionate charges of the Telegraph company; and the Montgomery *Mail* exposes its advance in charges, showing extortion without parallel. Some measures should be taken to arrest the outrage. As the *Mail* remarks, instead of showing its appreciation of the late efforts everywhere to put down prices, it raises its rates one hundred per cent. It is a noticeable fact that this company has put up its figures twice, and each time doubled them, since the last of January. For instance, on the first of January, when gold was twenty-five for one, the prices of transmitting ten words to Atlanta was one dollar and twenty cents; in two months the tariff was made two dollars and forty cents, and now when gold has fallen to fifteen for one, it has been raised to *four dollars and eighty cents*.

This immense advance of rates is curtly ordered without one word of explanation or apology to the public, and without, as we are advised, a corresponding advance in the wages of its employees.

THE CONFEDERATE TAXES.—The Richmond *Sentinel* publishes the following regulation of the Tax Bureau upon a point about which there have been frequent inquiries:

"Bonds and certificates issued in pursuance of the second section of 'an act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of bonds and notes,' approved 17th of February, 1864, will (provided no interest shall have been paid upon them) be received without interest in payment of taxes, until and on the 31st of December, 1864, but not afterwards; consequently not in payment of taxes on salaries or incomes of the year 1864, nor in payment of taxes on sales or receipts for quarter ending on the last day of said year."

The *Sentinel* adds that the net "profits" of merchants are "income," and taxed as such; consequently they, like all others who pay an income tax, may not do so in four per cent. bonds or certificates.

The terms of the law on which the above regulation of the Department is based, are as follows:

"Such bonds and certificates [the 4 per cents are referred to.] shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties."

The *Sentinel* urges Congress, and we think with reason, to change the law so as to allow the tax on incomes of 1864 and on sales of the last quarter to be paid in 4 per cents.

The most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina convened in Annual Convocation in Wilmington on Monday, and after a harmonious session closed on Wednesday night.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: E F Watson, M E H P; Geo. B Waterhouse, D G H P; S W Howlett, G K; D A Davis, G S; Thos. W Brown, G Treas.; Thos B Carr, G Sec; T J Boykin, G C H.

The M. E—E F Watson, G H P, made the following appointments: Rev E W Beale, Grand Chaplain; C J Rountree, G P S; M Bows, G R A C; H Mahlir, G M 3 V; D J Gizzell, G M 2 V; L C. Turner, G M 1 V; Alex Boon, G Tyler.

We learn from the Richmond papers received yesterday, that the situation of the armies around that city, remained unchanged. We have nothing new beside our telegraphic reports from Petersburg, or elsewhere. The Richmond papers are in doubt about Staunton, having doubts even about its capture. The fog will clear away in a day or two, and the operations of both armies will be developed. We expect a lively time next week from Yankee raiders, judging from the initiate movement on Petersburg. We presume others will follow.

THE DEATH OF MISS PICKENS, A HOAX.—A short time since an account of a heart-sending scene at a wedding in Charleston, was going the rounds of the press. It was asserted that a daughter of Governor Pickens was killed by a shell from the blockading fleet, at the marriage alter. It turns out that the whole story is a hoax. It originally appeared in a New York paper, having been furnished it by one of its enterprising lying correspondents in the fleet.

GIVE THE PRESS CREDIT.—We see in the Wadesboro' *Argus* to-day a long article ours credited to the *Conservative* of this city; and we have seen like mistakes in other of our cotemporaries. *Per contra*, we have seen articles belonging to the *Conservative* credited to the *Confederate*. We beg to be allowed to father our own responsibilities, and not have the sins of others laid on our shoulders.

BRIG. GEN. RANSOM PROMOTED.—The Petersburg *Express* states that Brig. Gen. Matt. Ransom has been promoted to the rank of Major General. We are heartily glad to record this, for Gen. Ransom is one of the best and most gallant officers in the service. All we expected the General has reaped the laurels so nobly won at Plymouth.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* having been driven from post to pillar by the yankees, has now established its base at Griffin, Ga., from which point its first number was issued on Monday last. We welcome the *Rebel* once more to our table, and trust it may meet that support which its sterling merits deserve.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.—7.30 notes are current at 100. Specie has declined, and the brokers are now buying at the following rates: Gold, $14 for one; silver, $15 for one. Bank notes—Virginia and South Carolina, $2 for one. Bank notes North Carolina, $2.50 to $3 for one; N. C. Treasury notes $1.25 for one.

From the Confederate.

HEAD QUARTERS, 15th Regt., N. C. T.
Bottom House, June 6th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—The following is a complete list of casualties in the 15th Regt. N. C. Troops, Cooke's brigade, commanded by Col. Wm. McRae, in the engagements of May 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 23rd, and June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1864.

Co A—Wounded, privates Joseph E Stephenson in head, E J Preis breast mortally, J W Pate, knee, F G Marks hand, J C Grant hip, Junius E Stephenson thigh, C J Johnson body. Missing, private E Hagins.

Co B—Killed, corpl J H Forbes and private W E Knott. Wounded, sergt J B Long in neck, corpl J B Sikes head, corpl J M Austin thigh, privates W W Alexander face, J B Deaton arm severe, amputated, W G Long face, J H Little hand severe, W H Hammond, J C Sikes hand, O B Sikes finger, R E Summers finger.

Co B—Wounded, privates J B Stegall in arm and thigh, S M Thompson hand, M J Waters arm severe, J W Benton severe, John McDonald arm amputated, J A Irby finger, J S Bicket head, J F McCorkle hand.

Co C—Killed, privates A M Love and C Jacobs. Wounded, lieut W R Hardin in head, ensign J B Love severe, corpl D G Blanton hand, privates B Barrett hand severe, W L Blanton hand, J W Champion hand severe, J E Hamrick arm, D H Hamrick shoulder, M Hamrick foot severe, P G Hampshire knee, E Hunt arm, G W King foot severe, J C McCraw breast, C B Pannell leg, P P Spake breast, C B Simpson thigh severe, J R Russ head mortally, A J Sanders head, G M Biggerstaff hand severe, J M Gobble head.

Co D—Killed, sergt J A Riggsbee and private Joseph Hatly. Wounded, capt T C Counsel in hand, privates W Hatchcock thigh severely, W A Neal hip severely, L Hasley in arm, T B Marks in arm, W P Cook in hand, J G Burnett in hand, S R Webb in hand, F M Neal in hand, J A Wicke in hand, F M Riggsbee in face, J E Riggsbee in thigh, Jesse Williamson in breast, G W Eubanks in arm, W P Cole in hip, W N Moore in hand, Henry A Mann in hip severely, J M Cole in hip, corp L C Black in hip severely. Missing J W Riggsbee.

Co E—Killed, private Rufus R Moore.—Wounded, sergts W C Hart in breast, corp R Holden in arm, corp John B Day in thigh severely, privates W H Allen in hand severely, John R Card in side severely, Levi Bailey in hand, Dennis Carvern im left arm severely—amputated, J H Frazier in shoulder severely, W H Goswick in hand, Dolphin Harris in shoulder severely, M. G Holmes in arm, A L Jenkins in shoulder severely, W J Long in right arm severely, B G Morton in thigh, J J Wilder in side severely. Missing, James B Duke.

Co F—Wounded, sergts G Sexton in thigh severely, A D Holland in arm, J B Hamrine in breast, corp G D Spence in side, private J M Ballard in thigh, T H Barnes in head, J A Black in head, W A Colvelle in arm, J Q Gilbert in shoulder, F M Jordan in left arm severely, A Mathews in thigh, John McDougald in shoulder, John C Mary in arm, J A Mock in breast and arm severely, J A Nordon in breast severely, W H Hunt in knee, J Q Gilbert by shell, W H Hunt in hand severely, sergt S Patterson eye, privates Martin Matthes neck severe, M R Sheaf leg, D C Hunt head mortally.

Co G—Killed, privates Henry Allen. Wounded, corpl H H Gilliam foot, privates W N Harris head severe, J R Harris arm, sergt W C C Gupton head, W H Leonard hand severe, corpl J H Longmire thigh, private J S Oakley neck. Missing, Y G Smith.

Co H—Killed, private J W Harris. Wounded, lieut D S Thompson in shoulder, privates M C C Bradshaw hip severe, M P Roberts hand, D M Garrett hand, A P Bryan breast, Wm Ray shoulder, H F Williams, shoulder severe, H F Wilson face. Adam Wire shoulder.

Co I—Wounded, lieut B Y Hart arm, sergt G N Cherry leg severe, amputated, J C Bass face, corpl R F Ricks head, corpl L Billups arm, privates W Black shoulder, J Collier leg, W Folson arm, J Hardy neck, W Hollowell shoulder, A Jarrell arm, H Pate head, A Waddell leg, W Worrell groin severe, lieut B Y Hart leg, privates J A Davis, missing.

Co K—Killed, privates M B Brown. Wounded, lieut H H Grillin neck severe, sergt M B Pitt, arm and knee, sergt W C Fisher arm severe, corpl R D Long hand, corpl J R Womble leg severe, privates W Bartholemew hip and heel, J D Roseman shoulder, S O Davis shoulder, N H Fisher face and shoulder severe, William F Fradie arm, B Gay hand, J Hill knee severe, R Hinkle side and shoulder, John C Jordan knee, D Koonts back J Long neck, very slight, D D Leonard in face, Daniel Leonard in leg, E J Moore in arm, D D Moore in face severely, Henry Martin in shoulder, J W T Milton in hand severely, J D Neal in hand, S R Robins in side severely, G W Thomas in arm, J Whitley in head, J E Young in arm severely, W H Lamkin in leg, Benj. Gay in hand. Missing, H H Hendley J A Hyatt and J Long.

Recapitulation.—Killed no officers, 10 privates. Wounded 5 officers, 138 privates.—Missing no officers, 8 privates.

CO. F, 12TH REGIMENT N. C. T.

The following is a list of casualties in Co. F, 12th regiment N. C. T., Johnston's brigade, in the battles at Mine Run, Wilderness and Spotsylvania, on the 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th May, 1864.

Killed—Lieutenant Nathan B Moody, sergeant George W Davis, privates Myriek D Duke and James B Reavis, (the latter was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.—Wounded—Captain J R Turnbull, severely in hip and side; corporal Peter H Allen, severely in head; privates James H Bobbitt, slightly in arm; Thomas H Cottrell, severely in arm; Myers M Duke, slightly in thigh; Robert C Montgomery, slightly in foot; Thos H Williams, severely in hip. Missing—Privates Jacob S Allen, William E Darnell, and Daniel T Westbrook.

At the opening of the campaign, Johnston's brigade was encamped at Taylorsville, Va., on the R. F. & P. R. R., which place it left on the 4th of May, at 12 m., and marched to Mine Run, a distance of thirty-five miles, in twenty-three hours. We mention this to speak of that place, that we have an opportunity to say, which was to some, another event, as it had to chronicle its name, and death of many, spending in unpleasant memories.

Bombardment of Vicksburg.

The regular correspondent of the *Memphis Appeal* furnishes that paper with the following [illegible] A gentleman came out from Vicksburg a few days ago, who says [illegible] from there last week. Some horrors [illegible] during that week. Some negroes [illegible] while [illegible] were killed. The Yankees [illegible] in the negroes, and [illegible] The troops reported as landing at Yazoo City were those of Banks' men whose time had expired and were going home. They got on a general "bust," and thus added to the disturbance."

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

Mr. Holden's Denial.

Gov. Vance charged at Smithfield, that Mr. Holden had, last November, avowed his object in having a State Convention, to be to take the State out of the Confederacy.

Mr. Holden, seeing the gravity of the charge, denied it peremptorily. Thereupon, Mr. W. W. Hampton, of Wilkes, certifies as follows:

"I recollect on one occasion during the session of the Legislature last November, in the Commons Hall, near the fire place to the left of the Speaker's desk, of hearing W. W. Holden say, that the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy; and mark my prediction, in less than six months you will see that I am right."

Mr. Horton, the member from Watauga, certifies:

"I happened to be near, and overheard something that was said about the Confederate Government, but what particular subject was spoken of I did not understand; but I heard Mr. Holden say—"this Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction, you will all see before six months from this time that I am right."

Mr. Holden feels the gravity and importance of this matter, for it calls in question his veracity and his loyalty. It fixes one way or the other, his *regard for truth, and his love of country*; and he knows the people of North Carolina well enough to feel, that conservatives as many of them may be "of the straitest sect," they are not prepared to make a man Governor, whose veracity is impeached, or whose loyalty is fairly questioned. Hence, he repeats the denial, and seeks to break the force of the evidence thus:

"HARD RUN—MORE HUMBUGGERY." This is the title to his repeated denial, as contained in the *Standard* of June 3rd, in which he says: "Mr. Horton, who is an intelligent gentleman, admits that he overheard something that was said about the Confederate Government, but what particular subject was spoken of he did not understand—thus leaving the inference, if such conversation took place, that much more was said than that repeated in a parrot-like manner by Hr. Hampton"

Now Mr. Horton leaves no such impression; for he closes his statement with the declaration—but I heard Mr. Holden say, "this legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction, you will all see before six months from this time that I am right."

If Mr. Horton is "INTELLIGENT," he understood this language; and if he is truthful, he remembers and correctly states it

Of Mr. Hampton, Mr. Holden says:

"But Mr. Hampton who is a stupid, uninformed person, and incapable of comprehending either a long sentence or a contingency, or even a statement in an argument, would have the public believe that we rushed into his presence, near the fire-place, and made the declaration attributed to us"

And in this manner he disposes of Mr. Hampton. Now we do not know Mr. Hampton very well; but if Mr. Holden's opinion of him be correct, then the people of Wilkes have drawn very poorly on their resources for a representative; and Mr. Holden pays a poor compliment to his friends, his conservative friends in Wilkes, when he thus exposes to the world the folly of their selection.

But this is not Mr. Holden's opinion of Mr. Hampton. This is the first time he ever spoke of him in this way; and now, it is one of his "honest arts" of abusing men "for party purposes." Last Summer, peace meetings, got up under Mr. Holden's auspices, were held throughout the State. One of them was held in the town of Wilkesboro', in the county of Wilkes. Mr. Holden thus heralds it to the world:

"The meeting held at Wilkesborough on the 7th, was largely attended. W. W. Hampton presided. * * * The resolutions take strong grounds for peace on a just and proper basis. * * It will not do to say that W. W. Hampton, Dr. Calloway, Calvin J. Cowles, Rev. S. P. Smith, with the balance of the committee and the people present, are not true to the South. They are as true men as the State contains."—*Raleigh Standard, Aug.* 19, 1863.

At that time, Mr. Holden thought better of Mr. Hampton. He thought him competent to preside over a large meeting of intelligent people, and so did the people of Wilkes. He thought him competent to appoint a good committee—to understand the resolutions—to put the questions, and he pronounces him before the State, to be "as true a man as the State contains." *Now*, he stigmatizes him as a "stupid, uninformed person"—of "leaden memory," whose recital of a conversation "is ridiculously false on its face."

Mr. Hampton may console himself in the reflection that he is better off now than before; for Mr. Holden's censure is preferable to his praise.

But this matter should be sifted to the bottom. We have heard of many other gentlemen, who will verify the statement of Messrs. Hampton and Horton. There are men in Chatham, who heard similar propositions from Mr. Holden; men in Guilford; men in Johnston; and there are such men in Raleigh.

And we have heard of one gentleman, a minister of the gospel, a public man whose word Mr. Holden could not call in question. All these men owe it to the cause of truth and country, to make this matter clear.

Such a plot has no claim on any man's confidence. To aid in its concealment is to connive at the criminal object. Let this matter be made clear, and then there is more matter to come.

Change of Date of Bonds.

Public attention is directed to the Advertisement of the sale of the Government Six per cent. non-taxable Bonds. The time has been changed to the last day of June, instant; and the place of sale to be Columbia, S. C., instead of Richmond, Va.

The News and the Situation.

It has doubtless occurred to the reader as quite remarkable, that Grant, notwithstanding his tremendous losses, should persist in attacking that particular part of our line which commands the two bridge sites known as McClellan and Grape Vine bridges—between New bridge and the Railroad bridge. Hoke and Breckinridge have repulsed with fearful slaughter every effort that he has made, and are still holding this important ridge. But, as the Richmond papers say, the reason is imperative—Grant must have these bridges for crossing the Chickahominy and making his way to the James river for supplies. Unless he continues his flank movement, or if he falls back to the White House, he confesses defeat; hence his persistent effort at Turkey Ridge, notwithstanding the wholesale slaughter that has attended his attacks. A rumor was current Saturday of the capture of a courier from Grant to his chief commissary, directing him to economize his supplies, as he could get no more until he reached the James river.

It was across these bridges that McClellan reinforced Gen. Keyes at the battle of Seven Pines, and again sent reinforcements to Fitz John Porter at the battle of Gaines' Mill. Across those bridges McClellan withdrew his defeated army from Gaines' Mill when he began his "change of base" to Harrison's Landing. These bridges are now as necessary to Grant as they were to McClellan. Without their undisturbed use he can neither move on Richmond or continue his flank movement which keeps up appearances and deceives his credulous people at home. Without these bridges he must move on roads that lead *away* from Richmond, and find his base on the Pamunkey, at the White House, or on the James, below the mouth of the Chickahominy. The importance of these bridges explains Grant's persistent and murderous efforts for Turkey Ridge. How long he will continue to have his army cut up as it has been in these late assaults, it is not possible for us to say. But yesterday, June 7, the Republican Convention met in Baltimore. If Lincoln be nominated, the object of the campaign will have been accomplished, and the murder and maiming of sixty thousand men have not been in vain Grant will then be free to act rationally, and may take steps to preserve the remnant of his army by abandoning the "On to Richmond," *via* all or any road from north or east of the city. The Fredericksburg line, upon which it was his "*propose* to fight it out if it takes all the summer," was abandoned for McClellan's line, from the White House. This last having been attended with no better success, "Up Sprout" Grant will retire.

Brass and Impudence.

Notorious as Mr. Holden, editor of the *Standard* and self-made candidate for Governor, has heretofore been for cool impudence, brazen effrontery, and arrant demagogueism, he has even excelled himself in his *Standard* of yesterday. It is amusing to see how flippantly he disposes of Gov. Vance's pretensions for re-election, and of all others who are not in favor of "Gov. Vance's present opponent," meaning himself.

First, Mr. Holden makes a dash at the Fayetteville Daily *Carolinian*, which when it first appeared a few weeks ago, he hailed as another *independent* journal that would defend the right, and therefore go for him for Governor. But the *Carolinian* has come out for Gov. Vance, and now Mr. Holden says its editor "is a *detail to retail* falsehood."

Then he pitches into Gov. Vance, for not pressing the ten regiment bill upon the Legislature some eighteen months ago, and thereby have secured the "Reserved forces," those between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50 years of age, as *State* troops for State service. These "Reserves," according to Mr. Holden, ought to have been put in service eighteen months ago, instead of being allowed to remain at home, to take care of their families and raise supplies for the country, where the men between 45 and 50 still are, and where the "boys" would also be, but for the exemption of ten thousand able-bodied men in North Carolina which Mr. Holden and his followers have been so clamorous to keep out. These are the facts in the case; and the necessity for calling for these "old men and boys," is owing entirely to the large number that have been exempted by the State Legislature, who are able and ought to be in the army. Put in all who are of the conscript age—the justices of the peace, constables, mayors, commissioners, &c., &c., who are under 45, and who Mr. Holden has insisted should be kept out, and "the boys" can return home, and "the old men" remain where they are, tending their crops and remaining with their families. Will Mr. Holden pledge himself for this reform, in order to remove the burden from the old men and boys?

Mr. Holden next turns his attention to Granville county; gives Col. Amis a slap in the face, and after consigning "James M. Bullock, Esq.," to the tomb of the Capulets, advises all the "true Conservatives of the county" to go in for entire unity, in order that "those who support Gov. Vance's present opponent, (that is I, myself, Wm. W. Holden) may carry the county; and then says "Gov. Vance's friends have no hope of electing him," and "M &c," Gov. Vance, "had any regard for his few friends in the Conservative party, or for the party itself, he would at once retire from the contest."

After this cool impudence and impertinence in an old broken down party hack, who will not get twenty thousand votes in the State, and who has nobody in the State but himself and "John, the Bandit" (*par nobile fratrum*) to advocate his election, we can afford to postpone a notice of his pusillanimous assault upon the Editors of the *Confederate*, while we enjoy a laugh over his folly and impudence.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.—We published recently a telegram from the Army Correspondent of the Press Association, dated "Storr's Farm, May 23," in which it was stated:—"About dark, yesterday, three divisions of the Sixth Yankee Corps assaulted Hoke's division, causing Clingman's North Carolina brigade for a time to give way. Colquitt's Georgia brigade quickly came to its assistance, recovering nearly all the ground Clingman lost." We are gratified to have it in our power to publish an authentic contradiction of the above statement. We have no idea that the Press Reporter intended any injustice to the gallant men of Clingman's brigade. He, no doubt, communicated a report which he supposed to be reliable, but which, upon investigation, proves to be incorrect. We refer the reader to Gen. Clingman's letter in another column, which relieves his brave North Carolinians from the unjust charge preferred; and shows that they did their part of that great days work with a courage and efficiency unsurpassed by any other troops on that field of blood and carnage.

Troops Enough.

The Petersburg *Express* of Monday, says the troops which arrived there on Saturday night, were stopped and ordered to report to Gen. Beauregard. With the large reinforcements known to be on the way to General B., his strength, we learn, will be even greater than before Gen. Lee was reinforced from his army. We state this, says the *Express*, to calm the fears of the timid, who may fear that Gen. Lee is not strong enough for the work of thrashing Grant, as it is hardly to be supposed that all this force would be stopped before reaching his army, unless he felt amply prepared.

From Petersburg.

The *Express* of Monday says everything remained perfectly quiet along the lines in our immediate front on Saturday and yesterday.—We could not hear of even the usual shelling and picket firing in Chesterfield. Nor could we learn that the Yankees in Prince George had ventured forth from their entrenchments to any further deeds of arson or pillage.

RE-MARKABLE.—The *Progress* says that the small pox in Mr. Holden's family is one of the "glories of secession."

For the Confederate.

List of Casualties.

In the 47th Regiment, North Carolina Troops, Kirkland's Brigade, during the several engagements from the 5th, to the 19th of May inclusive.

Action of May 5th 1864; Col G H Faribault commanding. Field and Staff. No casualties.

Co A—1st lieut G W Westray commanding (capt Thorp being in command of the skirmish corps) Killed, private Jonas Perry. Wounded, sergt Wm E Stott in foot, Wm D Cone in thigh, J J Barnhill in thigh severe, corpl Wm Chamblee in knee, privates T C Bailey in thumb, Bennett B Bunn in left hand and left thigh severely, (thumb and index finger amputated), Ruffin T Dodd in thigh, Kinchen E Joyner in right breast severe. Missing, private Kelly Denton. Killed 1, wounded 8, missing 1—total 10.

Co B—Captain Joseph J Harris, commanding. Killed none. Wounded, sergt W K Phillips in thigh, corpl J H Cheves in leg, privates L S Allen in side, Jackson Allen in shoulder severe, J M Dixon in leg, J T Medlin in leg, W B Perry in arm, L W Tant in side. Missing, none. Killed none, Wounded 8, missing none—total 8.

Co C—2d Lieut A H Harris commanding. Killed none. Wounded, lieut A H Harris in leg severely, sergt J C Syme in side, contused wound, privates J J Edmunds finger amputated, William Justice in arm severely, W R O'Daniel in face severely, Weston Rogers left arm amputated, W P Wright in arm and face Missing, private Johnson Olive. Wounded and missing, pri. J A Segraves. killed none, wounded 7, missing 1, wounded and missing 1, total 9.

Co D—Capt G N Lewis commanding.—Killed, none. Wounded, privates H H High in arm, Albert Murray in head, Allison Murray in arm, Benjamin Rae in head. Missing, none. Wounded and missing, 1st sergt N N Caudell in shoulder, privates R Bailey in bowels, R T Biggs in body. Killed none, wounded 4, missing none, wounded and missing 3, total 7.

Co E—Capt J H Norwood commanding.—Killed, none. Wounded, lieut L W Robertson in leg, sergt W K Hunter in shoulder—since missing, privates W J Belvin in hip, J B Dinkens in thigh, Lucas Estridge in arm severely, Jordan High in breast, G H Mooneyham in shoulder severely, Wm Perry in hand, J H Sykes in arm severely, W H Terry in shoulden, Joseph Terry finger amputated. Missing, private John Carpenter. Killed none, wounded 11, missing 1, total 12.

Co F—2nd Lieut H B Crichton, commanding, Capt Wm C Lankford, acting as Major. Killed, Corpl F C Beckus. Wounded, sergt J B Long in left elbow, privates G W Bridges in leg, W W Dent, in right arm severely, G C Fulcher in finger, Wm Hay in finger, John Mitchell in finger, J R Winston in right hand severely. Missing none, killed 1, wounded 7, total 8.

Co G—1st Lieut P P Peace commanding. Killed none, wounded corpl W H Morris, mortally, (since dead,) privates E B Drummitt chest severely, Jonathan Fuller, in head, A G Green in face severe, M D Holmes in shoulder, George Joyner, in foot. Missing Henry Medlin. Killed none, wounded 3, missing 1, total 7.

Co H—Capt S W Mitchell commanding. Killed none. Wounded sergt J H Mills in arm, privates J B Boling in hand, Ancil Bookwith in face, John Bryant in hand, David Dunn in head, Thomas Edwards in hand severe, Matthew Harward in hand, Edwin Johnson in head, Green Mills in neck and shoulder, Henry Page in arm. Missing none, killed none, wounded 10, total 10.

Co I—Capt J W Brown, commanding. Killed none. Wounded, lieut W Hal Harrison in neck, lieut J W Jones in leg severe, sergts D H Blake in foot, S W Earp in leg and breast, privates Charles Cooper in hand severe, John S Crabtree in arm, E J Emmo finger off, Howard Lowe in arm, severe, S A Medlin finger off, P L Reaves in thigh, R Rigsby in arm, A H Rothell right arm amputated, Geo W Rothell in shoulder severe, J W Thomas in hand. Missing none. Wounded and left in the hands of the enemy, corpl H Sturdivant in thigh severe, private Jas Hopson in thigh severe. Killed none, wounded 14, missing none, wounded and missing 2, total 16.

Co K—Captain B H Fatcosts, commanding. Killed, privates Taylor Linen, Daniel B May, Julius R Tickle. Wounded, privates Lot Bishop, in hand, C Insley, in arm, severe, J C Watkins in right side, Lemuel Simpson in groin, Morgan Simpson in shoulder severe. Missing, none, killed 3, wounded 5, total 8.

Recapitulation—Officers killed none;—men 5; officers wounded 4; men 80; officers missing none; men 4; wounded and missing, officers none; men 5;—total aggregate 98

Action of May 6th 1864, Col G H Faribault, commanding.

Field and staff, no casualties.

Co B—Capt Harris commanding. Wounded privates Josiah Bunn finger off, Wm Moye finger off, K W Perry in arm. Missing, private T W Cook. Wounded 3, missing 1, total 4.

Co C—Lieut J R Rogers (Co I) commanding. Killed, private H H Bunch.

Co D—Capt Lewis, commanding. Wounded, private George Richardson, in arm severely, bone broken.

Co E—Captain Norwood, commanding. Wounded, private J C Maynard in hand, severely.

Co H—Captain Mitchell, commanding. Wounded, privates Joseph McGee in shoulder. Henry Rollins in foot.

Recapitulation—Killed 1; wounded 7; missing 1, total 9.

Action of May 10th, 1864; Col Faribault, commanding.

Co B—Capt Harris, commanding. Wounded, private A Johnson in shoulder.

Co D—Capt Lewis, commanding. Killed, private Jno A Winstead. Wounded, sergt Allson High in thumb, private A R Beard in thumb, A H Hopkins in knee and hand severely, J J B Yick in breast.

Co E—1st Lieut E H Ray commanding. Killed, J H Honeycutt. Wounded, lieut W A Dunn in leg, privates Thos Bailey in hand, Wm King in arm. Killed, 1; wounded, 3. Total, 4.

Co F—Lieut Crichton commd'g. Wounded, lieut H B Crichton face, sergt A C Mitchell in right hand.

Co G—Lieut Peace commd'g. Killed, corpl T J Jackson. Wounded, private Josiah Phelps in hand.

Co H—Capt Mitchell commd'g. Wounded, private A B King in hip.

Co I—Capt Brown commd'g. Missing, privates J W Thomas, A M Bryson, W M Arnith.

Co K—Capt Faucette commd'g. Wounded, privates A R Kerhodle in arm, Saml Linen in leg severely.

ACTION OF MAY 12, 1864.

Co D—Wounded, private Burton Winstead in thigh.

Co G—Wounded, private R W Massey in head severely.

ACTION OF MAY 18, 1864.

Co B—Killed, private John Medlin.

Co G—Wounded, private J E Joyner in foot, and missing.

Co H—Wounded, private Wright Certain in breast.

IN SUBSEQUENT SKIRMISHES AND MARCHES UP TO MAY 23, 1864.

Co A—Private Wm Strickland missing.

Co D—Private John Floyd wounded in thigh.

Co H—Private J B Jones missing.

Co K—Private John W Gillam, wounded in head.

Recapitulation—Wounded, 2. Missing, 2. Total, 4.

SUMMARY.

Killed, officers none; men, 10. Wounded, officers 6; men, 109. Missing, officers none; men 10. Wounded and missing, officers none; men, 8. Aggregate, officers 6; men, 143. Total, officers and men, 143.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Enclosed you will find the list of casualties of the 47th N. C. Regiment, which I am directed by Col. Faribault to forward to you, as authentic. It is hardly necessary for me to say that many of the slightly wounded are again in the field ready to do their duty.

With high esteem, I remain,
WM. S. LACY,
Chaplain 47th N. C. T.

List of Casualties Company E, 5th N C Troops up to 30th May 1864.

Killed, Private R A Workman, on the 19th at Spotsylvania Court House. Wounded, on the 12th at same place, sergeant Levi Bame, and prisoner; on the 9th corpl Monroe Cruse, privates Wm O Beck, prisoner and mortally wounded, E D Council, J F Cook, Jackson Goodwin and prisoner, D A Holt, Manley Morgan, J A Parks, W H Riggsbee, J G Sloop, David Lane, on the 10th, arm broken.

Missing, on the 12th, taken prisoners, sergts D C Barringer, J G Barrett, privates H M Brown, D E Clodfelter, J W Ellis, John Gillespie, J N Morgan, Obediah Starr, G W Rufty, Wm Cotton, on the 9th at Spotsylvania C H, P Mulhoin, do., J Wilhelm, do. Killed 1, wounded 12, missing 12—total loss 25.

A large portion of the missing are thought to be killed or wounded. S. B. WEST, Capt., Comd'g Company.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.—The following account of the heroism of a private soldier, comes to us authenticated by the signature of Capt. Isaac Pipkin, commanding the skirmish lines on the day when this instance of extraordinary gallantry took place.

Private Thomas Riley, of Company "H," 31st N. C. regiment, Clingman's brigade, was engaged with his company on skirmish duty, near Clay's farm, on the 19th ult. The order to charge was given, and a rush made upon the enemy's rifle pits. On nearing the pits, and under a heavy fire, it was ascertained that the enemy was in strong force, which made it prudent for the skirmishers to retreat. But instead of retreating, Riley pulled off and waved his hat, at the same time crying: "Come ahead, boys," and on and he went regardless of the peril or of being alone. He passed over their pits and through the line of a whole regiment, passed by their rear and moving by their right flank, re-entered our lines again unscathed.

In the charge he wounded a private through both legs and killed a sergeant, taking from his person everything that was desirable, such as gun, canteen, knapsack, &c. Riley has killed seven of the "blue-bellies" exclusive of those he has wounded.

The above is only one out of several instances of this soldier's bravery, since the commencement of the series of battles and skirmishes fought on the South side. We feel great pride and pleasure in giving publicity to well authenticated facts like the above, which do honor to the brave and worthy men who compose the rank and file of our army.—When a grateful people erects a lasting testimonial to the "unknown heroes" of the war, a marble tablet will contain names of all those, who like Thos. Riley, have deserved well of their country, and whose memory, like his, will be rescued from that oblivion which is too often the fate of the private soldier.—*Petersburg Express.*

[From the Tarboro' Southerner.]

The Legislature of 1779.

We have in our possession an old North Carolina Bill issued in the year 1779 The object of our article is not particularly to call attention to the bill itself, but to show the spirit of the Legislature which issued it. It was issued at a time when the tories and traitors of the revolution *extremely* desired peace upon "the any terms principle."

We here copy the bill verbatim—

"N. CAROLINA CURRENCY.
TWENTY DOLLARS.
No. 4189.
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS BILL entitles the Bearer to receive TWENTY Spanished milled Dollars, or the Value thereof, in Gold or Silver, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed at Smithfield, the 16th Day of May, 1779.

Peace on Honourable Terms. } J. HUNT.

DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT"

We have to refer to the past history of the country in order to ascertain why it was that "Peace on Honorable terms" was endorsed upon. It is well known by all those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the history of our revolutionary times, that in the year of 1778, the English Ministry became satisfied that the colonies were not to be subjugated by force; and that they contrived various plans to do that by fraud and artifice, which they could not do by force. It was during this year, that they attempted reconciliation, construction, &c., by private and insidious means, appealing to private interests and to private parties, well knowing that it was useless to address themselves to the manhood of the nation. This effort called forth a clear ideation of opinion from General Washington, who disposed of the matter by defining what an honorable peace was, to wit: Independence. Yet the siren song of peace had been raised in the country by parties who were desirous of riding into power upon the sufferings of the people, who then, as well as in every other bloody and protracted war, earnestly yearned for peace.

The demagogues of 1778 tried the experiment and failed, as signally as the British did in the war of subjugation and reconstruction of the colonies. But the question of peace had been prematurely raised by those who took counsel of their fears, and the Legislature were determined that there should be no mistaking their position. General Washington had defined what was "peace, on honorable terms," and the Legislature had stamped upon the currency of the State the words, which meant nothing more and nothing less than peace upon the terms of the entire and complete recognition of their independence.

It is our duty as a public journalist to admonish the people, that in this day of our second struggle for independence, we have tories and traitors, who would make terms with the enemy, upon other terms than those defined by the great and good Washington—that we have demagogues amongst us who would sacrifice their country's independence, if by doing so, they can promote their own selfish ends. Let the people beware of and watch those who always have a word of abuse and condemnation for their own Government, and never a word of praise and commendation, *especially* in revolutionary times—times when our independence, our lives and our fortunes are swinging in the balance.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

M. M. Misenheimer, adm'r of D. C. Wilhelm, vs. A. M. Wilhelm & others, } Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Logan and wife Nancy, and A. M. Wilhelm are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Confederate for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord on the third Monday in July next, and show cause if any they have, why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayers of the petition.

Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1864. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk.

ma 4-w6t pr. avd. $36.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Guilford county, some time back, as a runaway slave, and who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to Mr. John Dancy, in Tarboro', Edgecomb county, N. C. He is black complected, five feet eight inches high, looks to be about 22 years old; will weigh about 145 lbs. He says he was hired out in the western part of N. C., when he runaway. He says he thinks he runaway last August. His clothes worn out and he nearly naked.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. A. BOON,
Sheriff of Guilford county.

May 16, 1864—w-17-tf

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff

92-d1t&wtf

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PLUMMER W. GREEN, Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry, respectfully offers his services to represent the people of Warren county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Election first Thursday in August.

may 11-15-wtde

MINES, MINES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I can furnish out and roll my shave to corners, (except spec-shirt and call on I shave. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or individuals on reasonable terms. Persons requesting information are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

ap 7—57-d1w-3mths*

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, N. C., February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 25th inst. for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea-Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced, as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 2 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 14th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right forefinger by a cancer. Supposed she is trying to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS,

ap 1—57-w1t* Dunkums Station, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd vs. Distributors of Jos. A. Williams, deceased. } Petition to divide Slaves.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that E. K. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

june 8-19-w6t

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and testament of Edwin S. Sanders, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 25th day of May, 1864.

JOHN W. HODGES, Executor.

ja 8-19-w4t*

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

To the People of Wilkes County.—Through the numerous solicitations of friends both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF. If I am the choice of the people I hope they will so declare by casting their votes at the next August election, and if I am rejected, I shall consider it just, for the people are the judges.

ma. 18 16—w3t. J. F. ELLER

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Lieut. GABRY FULGHUM, of Co. B, 2d N. C. Infantry, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilson N. C., in the coming August election.

ap 21-73-d4t&w4t

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS!

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

(Our Own Publications.)

Myrtle Leaves,	just from the press	00
Songs of Love and Liberty	" "	75
Primary Geography	" "	2 00
York's English Grammar,		2 00
First Book in Composition,		2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,		1 50
Morven and Linda		25
Dixie Primer, pictorial—third edition,		50
First Dixie Reader,		76
The Dixie Spelling Book—in press,		
Johnson's School Arithmetic—in press,		
The Jack Morgan Songster—in press		
Elementary Spelling Book—in press.		

☞ One third off to the trade.

The following Books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.

Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dicken's Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 00
Eleanor's Victory,	3 50
Les Miserables Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Rains and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Novelette,	2 00
The Confederate—A Romantic Essay,	2 00
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards	3 00

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechim, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Sermon Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell.	75

MILITARY WORKS.

Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 25
School of the Guides,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery, by Dr. Warren,	6 00
Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,	1 25

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The War and its Heroes, Illustrated,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Leter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 50
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	2 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 00
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sabbath School Wreath,	70
Plowing and Ditching,	1 20
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems' Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of the Confederate States,	5 00
Bombardment of Vicksburg, Engraving,	3 50
Dr. Deems' Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
General Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Bonnie Blue Flag Song Book,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Flag Songster,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar, for postage. BRANSON & FARRAR,

May 4-tf Raleigh, N. C.

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.—Having received many solicitations from my friends I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends. I am in favor of laying plans and making proposals and offering propositions for peace, as long as it is consistent with our honor, to obtain an honorable peace. I want an honorable, a just and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills, and as substantial as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace, on the express, double quick time. If you elect me as one of your representatives, my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State Rights, and that is all that I ask of you. Vote for the man that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

92—d1t&wtf J. C. KIRKMAN.

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WHITE OAK LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 26-52-d1t-wtf A. N. CHAFFIN.